FBIS DAILY REPORT

# CONTENTS

*Eastern Europe*

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INTRABLOC AFFAIRS

Reportage on Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee AA 1
Ceausescu Arrival in Warsaw AA 1
Delegations' Arrival AA 1
Polish Participants AA 2
Session Opens AA 2
GDR General Commemorates Warsaw Pact Anniversary AA 2
[East Berlin BERLINER ZEITUNG 7 May]

ALBANIA

ATA Criticizes PRC Purchase of U.S., European Arms B 1
Briefs: Ambassador to Panama; Delegation Returns From Iraq B 1

BULGARIA

U.S. Caribbean Maneuvers 'Attempts To Undermine Stability' C 1
Pentagon Strategy, NATO Mediterranean Exercises Linked C 1
Arms Deals With South Africa Conducted in Vienna [Vienna KURIER 12 May] C 1
Zhivkov Leaves for Warsaw Pact Meeting in Poland C 2
Leaders at Airport C 3
Military Ceremony Marks Victory Day Anniversary C 3
Education Congress Ends; Zhivkova Speaks C 3
Briefs: Fertilizer From Black Sea C 3

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Husak, Delegation Leave for Warsaw Pact Meeting D 1
Chnoupek, Dzur Hold Warsaw Pact Anniversary Gathering D 1
Defense Minister Dzur Writes on Warsaw Pact D 1
Hoffmann Meets Korean Trade Union Delegation D 2
WFTU Issues Statement in Prague on Kampuchea D 3
Reportage on Prague, Bratislava 9 May Military Parades D 3
Defense Minister's Order D 3
Colotka Address [Bratislava PRAVDA 12 May] D 4
TV Parade Coverage D 5
PRAVDA Lists Units [12 May] D 6
Fojtik Accuses Imperialism of Inciting 'Nationalist Tendencies' D 7
Indra Attends Rallies Celebrating Victory Day, Peace D 8
Plostina Peace Rally D 8
Rally in Frystak D 9
Strougal, Officials Attend Ceremony Honoring Soviet Marshal D 9
Kapek Speech at Ceremony D 9
Strougal Attends Opening of Prague Music Festival D 10
PRAVDA on Reaction to Critical Article, Party Unity [6 May] D 10
PRACE Reports on Economic Experiment Results [7, 8 May] D 14

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC


USSR Attitude Toward Muskie-Gromyko Meeting Examined [Czogalla] E 1
Honecker, Delegation Leave for Warsaw Pact Session E 2
Foreign Minister Fischer Comments on Warsaw Pact Anniversary E 2
[HORIZONT No 19/1980]
Further Soviet Troops Seen Off From Brandenburg E 6
DPA: GDR Seeking To Influence FRG Vote on Olympic Boycott E 6
Sierra Leone Foreign Minister Departs After 3-Day Visit E 7
Mittag Receives Portuguese CP Delegation for Talks E 7
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 10-11 May]
Sindermann, Axen, Fischer Receive Dutch Parliamentarians E 8
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 10-11 May]
Railway Equipment Cooperation Agreement Signed With France E 9
Berlin Court Convicts West Berliner of Border Provocation E 9
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 10-11 May]
Honecker Bids Farewell to Outgoing Polish Ambassador E 9
Leaders Greet CSSR Counterparts on Liberation Anniversary E 10
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 9 May]
Party-State Leaders Commemorate Liberation Anniversary E 11
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 10-11 May]
Church Group Meets With USSR Religious Bodies [NEUE ZEIT 7 May] E 11
Briefs: Congo Party Delegation Visit; Algerian Broadcasting E 12
Agreement; New Zloty Exchange Rate; Agreement With
Iraqi Writers; Sowing Progress Report


HUNGARY


Kadar-Led Delegation Departs for Warsaw F 1
Havasi, Mehes, Gyenes Attend CSSR Reception F 1
Huszar, CSSR's Hula Sign National Plan Coordination Protocol F 1
Congolese Labor Party Delegation Leaves After Visit F 2
Briefs: MSZMP Delegation to Guinea-Bissau F 2


POLAND


Gierek, Jablonski, Babiuch Greet Soviet Leaders on Victory Day G 1
[TRYBUNA LUDU 10/11 May]
Babiuch Thanks Kosygin for Hospitality During Recent Visit G 1
Cultural Talks Held With Romania; Protocol Signed [TRYBUNA LUDU 9 May] G 1
Joint Forum With FRG on Relations Opens in Darmstadt G 2
Report on PZPR Delegation's Visit to Portugal [TRYBUNA LUDU 10/11 May] G 2
PZPR, YSP Officials Discuss Interparty Contacts G 3
PAP Anniversary Commentary Praises Warsaw Treaty G 4
Gierek Addresses War Veterans on Victory Day [TRYBUNA LUDU 10/11 May] G 5
Briefs: Cultural Talks With Austria G 6


ROMANIA


Bucharest Memorial Meeting for Tito Held 8 May H 1
SCINTEIA Highlights Past Sacrifices, Struggles on Victory Day H 3
Ceausescu, Hua Guofeng Exchange Toasts at 9 May Dinner H 5
Ceausescu Receives Libyan Oil Secretary az-Zaq'ar H 6
Protocol Signed H 7
Meeting With Minister Trofin H 7
Ceausescu Receives PDRY Party Secretary Salih Muti' H 7
Talks on Relations, Cooperation H 7
Ceausescu Leaves for Warsaw Pact Meeting in Poland H 8

YUGOSLAVIA


| | |
|---|---|
| Commentators Criticize NEPSZABADSAG Views on Tito, Future | I 1 |
| Sundic Criticism | I 1 |
| Milutin Milenkovic Criticism | I 2 |
| POLITIKA Reviews USSR, U.S. Reporting on Tito Funeral | I 3 |
| Press Reports Foreign Leaders' Meetings, Statements on Tito | I 4 |
| Djuranovic Meets Nordli, Suarez [BORBA 9 May] | I 4 |
| Brandt Meets Doronjski, Dolanc [POLITIKA 9 May] | I 5 |
| Mikulic Meeting With Marchais [BORBA 10 May] | I 5 |
| Japanese Party Chairman's Condolences [BORBA 7 May] | I 5 |
| Al-Qadhdhafi's Statement [BORBA 7 May] | I 6 |
| Ambassadors Express Condolences Upon Presenting Credentials | I 6 |
| DPRK Ambassador | I 6 |
| Malian Ambassador | I 6 |
| Naval Command Makes Statement on Tito's Funeral Day [BORBA 9 May] | I 7 |
| Iranian Economic Delegation Arrives for Visit | I 7 |
| Kolisevski Greets Greek President Karamanlis on Appointment | I 8 |
| DELO Journalist Reports Soviet Worry About Casualties [30 Apr] | I 8 |
| BORBA Comments on European Communist Gathering in Paris [4 May] | I 9 |
| Djuranovic Congratulates Herljevic on Security Day | I 10 |

REPORTAGE ON WARSAW PACT POLITICAL CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

Ceausescu Arrival in Warsaw

LD131356 Warsaw PAP in English 1327 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Warsaw, 13 May, PAP--A delegation of the Socialist Republic of Romania headed by general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, President Nicolae Ceausescu, arrived here this afternoon to take part in the session of the Political Consultative Committee of states-parties to the Warsaw Treaty beginning tomorrow.

Ceausescu is accompanied by members of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP CC: Premier Ilie Verdet and RCP CC Secretary Virgil Cazacu, alternate member of the RCP CC Political Executive Committee, Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei and Minister of National Defence Constantin Olteanu.

At Warsaw's Okecie Airport the guests were welcomed by PUWP First Secretary Edward Gierek, President of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski, Premier Edward Babiuch and members of the PUWP Political Bureau and Secretariat.

Delegations' Arrivals

LD140822 Warsaw PAP in English 0529 GMT 14 May 80

[Excerpts] Warsaw, 13 May, PAP--Foreign delegations arrived in Warsaw at afternoon hours to take part in a meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of states-signatories to the Warsaw Treaty, starting here tomorrow.

General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union Leonid Brezhnev heads the Soviet delegation which includes, among others, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union Aleksey Kosygin, Soviet Minister of Foreign Affairs Andrey Gromyko and 1st Deputy of Soviet Minister of Defence, head of the General Staff of Soviet Armed Forces, Marshal of the Soviet Union Nicolay Ogarkov.

The Bulgarian delegation is headed by the 1st secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, President of the Council of State of the Bulgaria People's Republic Todor Zhivkov. The delegation comprises, among others, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Bulgarian People's Republic Stanko Todorov, Minister of Foreign Affairs Petyr Mladenov and Minister of Defence Gen Dobri Djurov.

General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, President of Czechoslovak Socialist Republic Gustav Husak heads the Czechoslovak delegation which consists, among others, of Chairman of the Czechoslovak Government Lubomir Strougal, Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek and Minister of Defence Gen Martin Dzur.

General Secretary of the Central Committee of the German Socialist Unity Party, President of the Council of State of the GDR Erich Honecker heads the GDR delegation which consists, among others, of Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR Willi Stoph, Minister of National Defence Gen Heinz Hoffmann and Minister of Foreign Affairs Oskar Fischer.

The 1st Secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Janos Kadar heads the Hungarian delegation that comprises, among others, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic Gyorgy Lazar, Minister of Defence Gen Lajos Czinege and Minister of Foreign Affairs Frigyas Puja.

The arriving guests were welcomed by the 1st Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party Edward Gierek, President of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski, Chairman of the Council of Ministers Edward Babiuch, members of the Political Bureau and Secretariat of the PUWP Central Committee. Present was also Commander-in-Chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the states-signatories to the Warsaw Treaty Marshal Victor Kulikov.

Polish Participants

LD132236 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] A Polish delegation will take part in the session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member countries. The delegation headed by Edward Gierek, first secretary of the party Central Committee, consists of the following members of the party Central Committee Politburo: Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State; Premier Edward Babiuch; Army Gen Wojciech Jaruselski, minister of national defense; as well as Emil Wojtaszek, candidate member of the party Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign affairs; and Jerzy Waszczuk, secretary of the party Central Committee. Foreign delegations which will be taking part in the session have arrived in Warsaw.

Session Opens

LD140859 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0830 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] Among the political news, the most important is the opening in Warsaw of the session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member countries. The session is attended by the delegations of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the GDR, Romania, Hungary and the Soviet Union, which arrived in Warsaw yesterday. The delegations are led by the leaders of those countries. The Polish delegation is led by Edward Gierek.

GDR GENERAL COMMEMORATES WARSAW PACT ANNIVERSARY

AU081354 East Berlin BERLINER ZEITUNG in German 7 May 80 p 3

["Close and Reliable Defense Alliance--On the 25th Anniversary of the Warsaw Pact--By Col Gen Heinz Kessler, Deputy National Defense Minister and Chief of the National People's Army, NVA, Political Main Administration"]

[Text] The Warsaw Pact for friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance has honorably stood its historical test since it was founded 25 years ago. With the founding of the socialist military alliance, for the first time in history there came into being an organization that links in firm unity the national interests and internationalist responsibility of the socialist peoples and their armies. Their mission is to defend the socialist social system and to preserve peace for the peoples of Europe and the world. The formation of the socialist military coalition shows that socialism as a world system has become an irrefutable reality following the inevitable historic defeat of imperialism in May 1945.

GDR is Furnishing a Worthy Contribution

On the path of the socialist revolution, the GDR people and their soldiers, under SED leadership and on the side of the Soviet people and their glorious armed forces and all allies, are making a worthy contribution to the steady improvement of the Warsaw Pact's socialist military organization. The creative application of historical experiences and lessons assumes an important role in this.

The Soviet Union has passed on to the Warsaw Pact Organization the benefit of its learning and experience, which is valued by all progressive men in the struggle against imperialist policies which are threatening peace. Its world-wide authority is based on the outstanding role of the CPSU, on the superiority of the socialist social and state system, and the ideology of Marxism-Leninism.

Firmly on the Side of the USSR

The victory of the Soviet Armed Forces over the fascist Wehrmacht in the Great Patriotic War convincingly shows that there are no forces in the world capable of annihilating socialism. Whoever stands on the side of the Soviet Union, belongs to the victors of history.

Past and present confirm that the Soviet Armed Forces created by Lenin have achieved and are daily achieving feats of historical portent in the struggle for peace and progress for mankind. Since the end of World War II, the people are daily exhorted to be vigilant. The aggressive machinations of imperialism must be defied, and the struggle to prevent a new world war strengthened. Despite smarting defeats, the imperialist forces have not abandoned their effort to revert the revolutionary changes in the world, the stormy advance of socialism, the successful struggle of the international workers movement for peace and progress, and the surging and successfully progressing national-revolutionary liberation movement.

Nato Alliance Against Peace

Propelled by egotistic striving for profit and plans for global world domination, the United States, together with other imperialist forces, designed and created NATO as the nucleaus of a system of military imperialist pacts, directed above all against the Soviet Union and the socialist world system. They established numerous military bases around the countries of the socialist community. They unleashed a feverish arms race and repeatedly brought the peoples of the globe to the brink of a devasting new world war.

Warning to the Aggressors

The answer to the NATO plans and actions can only be the strengthening of efforts for the implementation of the peace initiative of the socialist states, and the mobilizing of ever new millions of peace-loving people to this end An indispensable component of this struggle is the defense readiness of the member states of the Warsaw Pact. The constructive policy of detente, linked with the growing ability of the socialist community to deal any aggressor an annihilating defeat, are decisive factors in the securing of peace.

Patriotic Duty Is Being Fulfilled

Understanding of these fundamental interconnections must at all times be fostered and developed. This mobilizes the members of the NVA for exemplary achievements in boosting the combat strength and combat readiness of the armed forces of the German workers and peasant state. In the 35th year after the liberation of our people from Hitlerite fascism, it is an honorable obligation for them to do everything in their power to fulfill their patriotic and internationalist duty, in close brotherhood in arms with the Soviet Army and the other fraternal armies, and in preparation for the 10th SED Congress.

ATA CRITICIZES PRC PURCHASE OF U.S., EUROPEAN ARMS

AU101345 Tirana ATA in English 0920 GMT 10 May 80

["Feverish Militarisation of Socialimperialist China"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, May 10 (ATA)--The Beijing socialimperialist clique is rapidly heading on the road of the preparation for aggressions and war, augmenting the arsenal of modern armaments, and especially by perfecting the mass extermination weapons. The XINHUA news agency informed that from May 12 to June 10 China will conduct tests for the launching of its new ballistic missiles in the Pacific Ocean. Meanwhile it is reported that the chief of the staff of the Chinese military forces, Liu Hua Ching is on a visit to Washington where he has had talks with the U.S. Deputy Secretary of Defence Komer. According to reports, he is preparing the visit to the United States of a top Beijing official, Geng Biao, who will examine with the U.S. colleagues "the modalities on sale to China of various U.S. military material". In March, the U.S. Government informed that it will sell to China C-130 aircraft, helicopters, electronic communication material and other military equipment.

Dreaming to become a superpower, China is implementing its plans for the militarization of economy and the realization of the expansionist aims in Asia and other regions of the world, incessantly augmenting its military expenditure.

In 1979, the military budget of China was 25 per cent greater than in 1978. Reporting on this fact, BEIJING REVIEW pointed out that "these expenditures will increase in the future, too". Chinese socialimperialism is pouring colossal sums for the realisation of the so-called main "modernization", military modernization, for the maintainance of the army and millions of militarymen and others. It is spending colossal sums also for the training and equipment of these troops. It is receiving from West Germany, Britain, France and the United States various armaments such as tanks, aircraft, etc. Through the licences drawn from other countries, there are produced in China aeroplanes and missiles, including the intercontinental ballistic ones. China is rapidly boosting the arsenal of its nuclear missile weapons. During the past year alone, it carried out at least 6 missile tests. Besides the interest in the purchase of the British Harrier aircraft, Mirage 2000 aircraft, C-130 military transport aircraft, etc. About 5000 kinds of new military means figured in the purchasing lists of the Chinese military delegations, which visited in May 1978 a number of West European countries.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO PANAMA--Labo Abazi, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to the Republic of Panama, presented his credentials to Aristides Roy; president of the Republic of Panama on 6 May. Attending the credentials presentation ceremony were Carlos Ozores, minister of foreign affairs, and Luis Argeta, director of the protocol branch. [Text] [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 8 May 80 AU]

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM IRAQ--The Albanian trade union delegation, led by Hajro Zeneli, returned home from Iraq on 8 May. The delegation attended the May Day celebrations at the invitation of the General Federation of the Trade Unions of Iraq. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 8 May 80 AU]

U.S. CARIBBEAN MANEUVERS 'ATTEMPTS TO UNDERMINE STABILITY'

AU101327 Sofia BTA in English 0840 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] Sofia, May 10 (BTA)--Attempts to undermine the stability in the area of the Caribbean and to open up possibilities for Washington's interference in Latin America--this is the chief conclusion of the Sofia newspapers about the latest dangerous moves of the USA near the Cuban shores.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO points out that the USA cannot be unaware of the fact that destabilization of the situation in the Caribbean and the provocations against Cuba will mean provocations against the world peace in general. In this light the newspaper sees the shortsightedness of the foreign political moves of Washington.

According to NARODNA ARMIYA Washington's anti-Cuban hysteria, which has been maintained for decades, is entering now a new phase. The newspaper reminds, though, that the present brutal pressure, military and political, is aimed at a country of high international prestige and great influence in the non-aligned movement. As a socialist country Cuba relies on the fraternal help and support of the Soviet Union, the whole s[illegible]alist community. KOOPERATIVNO SELO notes that already for 20 years imperialists have been o[illegible]ganizing actions against Cuba. The Cuban people however, not only withstood all of them but got out of this unwanted battle stronger and closer rallied round their government and communisty party .

PENTAGON STRATEGY, NATO MEDITERRANEAN EXERCISES LINKED

AU101326 Sofia BTA in English 0835 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] Sofia, May 10 (BTA)--The press here voices concern over NATO "Dawn Patrol-80", military exercises in the Mediterranean. Signed commentaries in RABOTNICHESKO DELO and NARODNA ARMIYA point out today that the target of this saber rattling is to create preconditions for expanding the fulcrums of the Pentagon in the Middle and the Near East.

"It is difficult not to view the traditional spring maneuvres in the Mediterranean in the light of integral international developments of late", writes NARODNA ARMIYA. The paper maintains that the persistence of the U.S. imperialist circles in creating military psychosis is used not in the last place for the strengthening and updating of the American Navy. It is pointed out at the same time that in Pentagon's strategy the emphasis of naval presence has been 'shifted' closer to the Indian Ocean, the Persian Gulf and the Arabian Sea. RABOTNICHESKO DELO maintains that the United States is stepping up the pressure for a wide internationalization of the confrontation with the Iranian revolution using NATO to this purpose. The newspaper quotes Joseph Luns statements on a new increase of the NATO arms and its mediation for Washington's raising again before its partners the question of sending NATO naval forces to the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf.

ARMS DEALS WITH SOUTH AFRICA CONDUCTED IN VIENNA

AU121202 Vienna KURIER in German 12 May 80 p 3

[Otto Klambauer report: "With Kremlin Weapons Against the Cubans; Vienna as Center of an Arms Deal Between Bulgaria and South Africa"]

[Summary] "In the past few years Bulgaria has sold arms to South Africa, which is being boycotted by the international arms business because of its apartheid policy. [paragraph continues]

The arms supplied by Bulgaria are also being used by the Angolan underground movement UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] against the communist regime and against the Cuban forces in Angola. The entire deal was transacted via Vienna.

"High-ranking Bulgarian circles are involved in the arms deal. The beneficiary of the deal is reportedly the Bulgarian equivalent of the Soviet secret service KGB; it pocketed millions of dollars worth of commissions."

These assertions sound unlikely but they are substantiated by evidence available to KURIER and to a renowned British daily. Since 1976, the Bulgarian authorities have dispatched at least five large arms shipments to South Africa. After leaving Bulgarian ports boat names, destinations and bills of lading were changed. Most of these shipments consisted of rifles, but ammunition for heavy arms and AK-47 Kalashinikov assault rifles were also contained in the shipments. According to the available data, there was particular interest in the Kalashnikov guns. They were tested, among others, by Janos Savimbi, the leader of the Angolan underground movement UNITA. Savimbi is said to have already used them in the struggle against the communists.

The arms transaction was launched by the Frankfurt arms dealer Oskar Mulack from the South African Embassy in Paris, through Viennese intermediaries. These intermediaries reportedly were maintaining close contacts with Bulgarian Government circles, especially with Ivan Slavkov, chief of the Bulgarian television service and husband of Bulgarian President Zhivkov's daughter Lyudmila. "As a result of these contacts, the Bulgarian chief of state's son-in-law is said to have actually paid a visit to Vienna. According to available information it was here that the arms deal was concluded."

The latest arms deliveries were made in June 1979 and in January of this year. But then things went wrong: The German arms dealer obviously decided to cut out his Austrian intermediaries and to pocket the commission himself. But actually this money was to have gone to the Bulgarian secret service via Vienna. The amount involved is millions of dollars.

"At the end of this March the Bulgarians finally ran out of patience: They demanded that their Vienna contacts remit the last commission installment. When this produced no results, the Bulgarians dispatched two emissaries to Vienna. That unofficial visit brought a surprise: While the persons involved had assumed that the revelation of the Bulgarian-South African arms deal would be a grave blow for the Bulgarian chief of state's son-in-law, it turned out that the outstanding money was obviously intended for the Bulgarian KGB.

"The emissaries in Vienna declared that from now on they would personally and directly attend to the German arms dealer and money withheld by him."

Interviewed in Florida, Mulack openly admits that he was involved in arms deals and that he had business contacts with the Austrian intermediaries concerned, but he denies that his deals with them concerned arms. The pending investigations into this arms deal will show how much truth there is to all these assertions.

ZHIVKOV LEAVES FOR WARSAW PACT MEETING IN POLAND

AU131321 Sofia BTA in English 1310 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Sofia, April 13 (BTA)--A Bulgarian party and state delegation, headed by the first secretary of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, Mr Todor Zhivkov, left for Poland today. The delegation will take part in the solemn session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries.

The delegation includes Mr Stanko Todorov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Ministerial Council, Mr Petur Mladenov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and minister of foreign affairs, Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and minister of national defence, and the secretaries of the CC of the BCP Mr Dimitur Stanishev and Mr Milko Balev.

Leaders at Airport

AU131405 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1330 GMT 13 May 80

[Excerpts] A party-state delegation of the Bulgarian People's Republic led by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, departed on 13 May for the Polish People's Republic. At Sofia Airport the delegation was cordially seen off by Comrades Aleksandur Lilov, Grisha Filipov, Ivan Mikhaylov, Ognyan Doynov, [name indistinct] Petur Tanchev, Tsola Dragoycheva, Andrey Lukanov, Drazha Vulcheva, Krustyu Trichkov, Stoyan Karadzhov, Georgi Atanasov, Petur Dyulgerov, Nacho Papazov, and generals and officers of the Bulgarian People's Army.

MILITARY CEREMONY MARKS VICTORY DAY ANNIVERSARY

AU092037 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 9 May 80

[Summary] A military memorial ceremony marking the 35th anniversary of the victory over fascist Germany was held at the monument of the Soviet Army in Sofia tonight.

"The ceremony was attended by Comrades Dobri Dzhurov; Petur Tanchev; Todor Bozhinov; Georgi Atanasov; Misho Mishev; Chudomir Aleksandrov, first secretary of Sofia City Party Committee; Nikita Tolubeyev, Soviet ambassador to Bulgaria; Col Valeriy (Zanagov), Soviet military, naval and air attache to Bulgaria; Col Gen Khachik Ambaryan, representative of the commander in chief of the Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member countries to the Bulgarian People's Army; Soviet Embassy representatives and military attaches of the socialist countries to Bulgaria."

Lt Gen Boris Karamfilov and Maj Gen Panayot Panayotov reviewed the Komsomol and children detachments attending the ceremony which was opened by Dimitur Ganev, secretary of the Sofia City Party Committee. He gave the floor to Col Gen Atanas Semerdzhiev, first deputy minister of national defense, who read a report on the importance of 9 May--the day of the victory over fascist Germany.

EDUCATION CONGRESS ENDS, ZHIVKOVA SPEAKS

AU131359 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1330 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] The first congress of national education completed its work on 13 May. Comrade Lyudmila Zhivkova read the concluding speech. The congress' work was highly evaluated. It was stressed that the national education figures are worthly implementing the decisions of the 11th BCP Congress. The delegates adopted a charter of Bulgarian education and a higher education council was elected.

BRIEFS

FERTILIZER FROM BLACK SEA--The Bulgarian Institute for Chemical Technology in Burgas has developed a process for producing magnesium-ammonium-phosphate from Black Sea water. Through the already patented methods, 375 grams [as published] of this artificial fertilizer can be produced from 1 liter of saltwater and 6.7 grams can be produced from 1 liter of water. Tests have shown that this combination fertilizer is more effective than traditional varieties of chemical fertilizers. [Text] [Bonn DIE LANDWIRTSCHAFT DES OSTBLOCKS in German Vol. 18, No 17, 29 Apr 80 p 6 WA]

HUSAK, DELEGATION LEAVE FOR WARSAW PACT MEETING

LD131320 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] A delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee and the federal government left for Warsaw today to attend a regular session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states. The delegation is led by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic. The delegation also consists of members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium: Lubomir Strougal, federal prime minister; Vasil Bilak, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; members of the CPCZ Central Committee Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, and Army Gen Martin Dzur, minister of national defense.

At Ruzyne Airport in Prague, the delegation was seen off by members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium: Alois Indra, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny and Josef Korcak; candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Milos Jakes; secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee: Mikulas Beno, Jan Fojtik, Joses Havlin and Jindrich Polednik; members of the Secretariat of the CPCZ Central Committee: Marie Kabrhelova and Oldrich Svestka; Chairman of the Central Control and Auditing Commission of the CPCZ Miroslav Capka; and other personages of political and public life.

CHNOUPEK, DZUR HOLD WARSAW PACT ANNIVERSARY GATHERING

LD131026 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0330 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, and Army Gen Martin Dzur, minister of national defense, held a friendly gathering in Prague yesterday to mark the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Warsaw Pact organization. It was attended by members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Karel Hoffmann, Alois Indra, Josef Kempny and Josef Korcak; candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Milos Jakes; Secretariat member Marie Kabrhelova; Chairman of the Central Control and Auditing Commission of the CPCZ Miroslav Capka; and other personages.

Also present were Col Gen Dmitriy Litovtsev, senior representative of the commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member states attached to the Czechoslovak People's Army, and other Soviet generals and officers. Among the guests at this friendly gathering to mark the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Warsaw Pact organization were ambassadors and military and air attaches of the socialist countries to Czechoslovakia.

DEFENSE MINISTER DZUR WRITES ON WARSAW PACT

LD120930 Prague CTK in English 0803 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Prague--The Warsaw Treaty makes a decisive contribution to the consolidation of peace and international security in Europe and the world, Czechoslovak National Defence Minister Army General Martin Dzur wrote in the latest issue of the NOVA MYSL periodical.

The struggle for military detente, a halt to the arms race and disarmament has been an important and successful chapter in the history of the organization, founded on May 14, 1955.

The minister recalls that at the initiative of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, many international agreements concerned with disarmament have been negotiated and signed--such as the 1959 treaty on the demilitarization of the Antarctic, the 1963 treaty banning nuclear weapons tests in the atmosphere, outer space and under the water, the 1968 nuclear weapons non-proliferation treaty, the 1972 treaty banning bacteriological weapons, and the complex of Soviet-U.S. agreements. The Warsaw Treaty states take a great initiative in the problems of armed forces reduction in Europe, the minister wrote and recalled that as early as 1957 the Polish Government proposed the establishment of a demilitarized zone in Europe, and similar projects have been submitted by Warsaw Treaty state leaders in the following years. However, these proposals met with lack of understanding on the part of NATO.

The minister noted that a response to the military-political problems of the present-day world is the program of military detente and disarmament laid down by the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee in 1978. It proceeds from the fact that indispensable political preconditions exist for talks and that no objective circumstances prevent business-like negotiations between the Warsaw Treaty organizations and NATO. However, the main obstacle are NATO speculations that it would be possible to impose agreements on Warsaw Treaty member states that would impair the security interests of these states and bring unilateral advantages to the West. "However, only respect for the principle of unimpeded security can be an acceptable basis for the talks".

The minister wrote that the present military-strategic balance between the Soviet Union and the U.S., between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO, enables the socialist states to significantly influence by their foreign policy the solution of grave international problems. The military defence of socialism and its achievements in the fraternal socialist countries remains the most important task of the Warsaw Treaty. The Czechoslovak minister recalled that anti-communist propaganda and its revisionist exponents have been exerting great efforts to cast doubt on the defence character of the organization. However, facts prove that already in the 1950's the Soviet Union, supported by other socialist states, made proposals for the establishment of a system of collective security in Europe.

Bourgeois propaganda continues to use the so-called Czechoslovak events in 1968 and 1969 to spread lies about an alleged "limited sovereignty" of the Warsaw Treaty member states, and Warsaw Treaty cooperation with and assistance to Cuba, Vietnam and lately also the socialist-oriented countries of Asia and Africa seeking their independence is being blackened on the same lines. An example is the political hysteria unleashed by the U.S. against the Soviet Union in connection with the internationalist assistance to the Afghan people and its revolutionary government.

Despite the existing military-strategic balance, the U.S. and other NATO countries started a new round of the arms race, the minister wrote. "There is no doubt that the NATO reactionary militaristic circles are seeking military-strategic superiority over the Warsaw Treaty. Therefore it is an objective and logical necessity, expressing the national and internationalist interst of every socialist state, to improve military cooperation between Warsaw Treaty member states and their armies", Martin Dzur pointed out.

HOFFMANN MEETS KOREAN TRADE UNION DELEGATION

LD132150 Prague CTK in English 1904 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Prague--An official delegation of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, led by its Chairman Kim Bong-ju, arrived on Tuesday on a visit to Czechoslovakia.

Talks between the Korean delegation and a delegation of the Czechoslovak Central Council of Trade Unions, led by its Chairman Karel Hoffmann, started in the afternoon.

Karel Hoffmann acquainted the Korean trade unionists with the main tasks of the revolutionary trade union movement. He stressed its important role in the development of working initiative and socialist competition. The Korean guests said that the industrialization of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea continues successfully and Korean agriculture produced nine million tons of grain last year. The tasks of the Second Seven-Year Plan were overfulfilled by 15 percent last year.

In 1980, the initiative of the working people is aimed at the implementation of this year's plan by the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea to be held in October. The members of the Korean delegation thanked Czechoslovak trade unionists for their solidarity and aid in the efforts at the unification of Korea.

WFTU ISSUES STATEMENT IN PRAGUE ON KAMPUCHEA

LD121420 Prague CTK in English 1124 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Prague--The World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) "urgently calls upon all workers and trade unions throughout the world to launch a strong campaign for the recognition of the People's Republic of Kampuchea which 31 countries and liberation movements have already recognised, and for its rightful place in the UN as early as possible" in a statement issued here.

"The People's Republic of Kampuchea has firmly opted for establishing peaceful and friendly relations with all other countries based on independence, equality and non-interference in each other's internal affairs."

"At the present time, Pol Pot's group of followers has engaged in various international machinations, relying on support from the governments of China, the U.S., Japan, etc. and is desperately trying to maintain its international 'citizenship'," the WFTU noted.

The WFTU stressed that it is very serious in this connection that China urged the formation of the so called "Great Nation United Patriotic Democratic Front" led by Pol Pot's followers, and is working in favour of the creation of a Cambodian coalition government including Sihanouk, Khmer Serei and the remnants of the Pol Pot clique, and for U.S.-sponsored elections. "This represents an act of hostility towards the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Kampuchean people. Elections in the country are a sovereign matter for the Kampuchean people themselves, without outside interference. Such intrigues are a threat to peace in Asia."

REPORTAGE ON PRAGUE, BRATISLAVA 9 MAY MILITARY PARADES

Defense Minister's Order

AU131058 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 12 May 80 p 2

["Order of the CSSR Minister of National Defense"]

[Text] Prague--After the conclusion of the military parades in Prague and Bratisalva, CSSR Minister of National Defense Army General Dzur issued an order, which states among other things:

On the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the culmination of the Czechoslovak people's national liberation struggle and the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the heroic Soviet Army, military parades were held in the CSSR capital of Prague and in Bratislava, capital of the Slovak Socialist Republic. Formations of the Czechoslovak People's Army, troops of the Ministry of Interior, members of the National Security Corps and members of the People's Militia took part in them.

The parades' preparations were purposefully used to intensify education in the spirit of the revolutionary and combat traditions of our people and our army, socialist patriotism and socialist internationalism.

The military parades have become a significant part of the festivities, symbolizing our indestructible friendship with the Soviet Union and its glorious army which shouldered the main burden of the battles in the war against Nazi Germany. They were also a manifestation of the glorious combat traditions of our nations, of participants in resistance at home and abroad, and of the members of the First Czechoslovak Army Corps in the USSR who played a dignified part in our liberation from the fascist yoke, side by side with the fraternal Soviet Army.

Members of the formations of the Czechoslovak People's Army, troops of the Ministry of Interior, of the National Security Corps and of the People's Militia who took part in the parades demonstrated their commitment and discipline and--by mastering modern combat technology--their high degree of responsibility for defense of the socialist homeland. They confirmed that they are a reliable instrument of political power of the CSSR working people, and a firm part of the fraternal armies associated in the Warsaw Pact.

I convey the thanks of Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, CSSR president and commander in chief of the armed forces, to all participants in the military parades for their successful execution.

I thank all commanders, political personnel and other members of the Czechoslovak People's Army, of the troops of the Ministry of Interior, of the National Security Corps and of the People's Militia who took part in the preparation and exemplary execution of the parades. I appreciate the work and assistance of party and youth union organizations in insuring the high morale, political standard and discipline of the troops that took part in the parades.

Colotka Address

AU131108 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 12 May 80 p 3

[Speech by Peter Colotka, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and Slovak premier, delivered at a military parade marking Czechoslovakia's 35th liberation anniversary, in Bratislava on 9 May]

[Excerpt] Comrades, one of the decisive prerequisites of our free, socialist development is our firm place in the family of the countries of the socialist community, above all the friendship, alliance and cooperation with the fraternal Soviet Union--our liberator, the guarantor of the Socialist Czechoslovakia's freedom, independence and peaceful development. The friendship, sealed 35 years ago in the struggle against a common enemy and expressed in Gottwald's slogan "With the Soviet Union Forever!" has bloomed in the past decades and continues to develop into all-round cooperation which yields rich fruit to the benefit of the nations of our two fraternal countries and of the entire socialist community, to the benefit of the cause of peace and social progress throughout the world. [paragraph continues]

Face to face with the aggressive forces of imperialism, which--in their attempts for world domination--are striving to reverse the hopeful process of relaxation of international tension, to strangle the revolutionary developments in Afghanistan, Cuba, Cambodia and other countries and to unleash another round of the arms race, we will--side by side with the Soviet Union, together with the progressive forces and the whole world--untiringly assert the program of peace, security and cooperation among nations. Against the anticommunist hysteria unleashed by the most predatory imperialist circles and against the Carterite willingness to take risks, there stands our calm, creative work. Against their attempts to undermine our unity, there stands our international cohesion. Against the aggressive plans of imperialists, there stands our peace policy, leaning on the political, economic and military might and at the same time on the support of the world's peace-loving forces in the conviction that by a common effort, we will prevent the warmongering circles from destroying civilization and life on our planet in general. Peace is a common cause, the common property of all progressive people--as it unequivocally emanates from the conclusions of the recent meeting of the European communist and workers parties in Paris. Therefore, in the future, our country will continue to exert its full efforts so that peace in Europe and throughout the world will have a continuingly firmer foundation.

We regard our active participation in the defensive grouping of the Warsaw Pact states, which--in the past quarter of a century--has played an important role in the defense of our state's freedom, in the defense of socialism and in Europe's peaceful life, as highly noble, but also a responsible international and patriotic duty which is identical with the intrinsic interests of our nations.

Bearing in mind the responsibility for the peaceful development of Socialist Czechoslovakia, for the tranquil life of our people, and also in the interest of all mankind's peaceful life, we will continue to actively contribute to the growth of the economic and defense potential of the socialist community, and support the just cause of nations fighting against imperialism and Beijing hegemonism and for peace and social progress.

TV Parade Coverage

AU092005 [Editorial Report] Bratislava Domestic Television Service in Slovak at 1619 GMT on 9 May carries a videotape recording of the Bratislava military parade marking the 35th anniversary of Czechoslovakia's liberation by the Soviet Army. The parade begins at Baikalska Road in Bratislava at 0900 GMT on 9 May.

The festively decorated reviewing stand is filled with guests of honor. In the front row are Jozef Lenart, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee; Peter Colotka, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and Slovak premier; Miloslav Hruskovic, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium candidate member and CPSL secretary; Miliam Salgovic, CPSL Central Committee Presidium member and chairman of the Slovak National Council; and Vadim Stepanov, Soviet consul general in Bratislava. Facing the reviewing stand are formations of infantry, military school cadets, members of the National Security Corps, border guards and People's Militia.

The parade is opened by Maj Gen Zdenek Sedlacek, who is in charge of the parade, reporting to Col Gen Samuel Kodaj, the commander of the Eastern Military District. The two generals, in jeeps, then make a round of the assembled units and Col Gen Kodaj greets each one of them separately, congratulating them on the 35th anniversary of Czechoslovakia's liberation.

Colotka then delivers a 15-minute speech, the Czechoslovak and the Soviet national anthems are played and the parade begins. Cadets of various military schools, units of border guards, National Security Corps, People's Militia and infantry march past the reviewing stand, while a group of 3 helicopters and 24 MIG-21's fly overhead.

Army buglers in two trucks then signal the opening of the motorized part of the parade: paratroopers in jeeps towing recoilless rifles, light tanks, armored personnel carriers, scout cars equipped with rockets, artillery crews with field guns, truck-mounted multiple missile launchers, various types of missiles mounted on tracked vehicles and trucks, army engineers with their heavy equipment, and heavy tanks pass the reviewing stand. An army band closes the parade while the MIGs once again fly overhead.

PRAVDA Lists Units

AU131146 [Editorial Report] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 12 May, on pages 1 and 3, carries a 1,500-word CTK report entitled "Members of Czechoslovak Armed Forces Firmly on Guard for the Peaceful Life in our Fatherland," describing the Prague military parade on the 35th anniversary of Czechoslovakia's independence. The report gives the following sequence of marching units following the banner-bearing group:

"Then came the first formations of the motorized infantry division down the Letna Plain. Members of the regiment of secondary military schools--pupils of the Podjavorina Partisan education institution and of the J. Zizka Military Grammar School in Cpava and the Moravska Trebova Military Grammar School--marched in parade step in even ranks. They were followed by their elder comrades from university-level schools--students of the A. Zapotocky Military Academy, the K. Gottwald Military Political Academy, the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Technical Military College and the land troop military college bearing the name of Army Gen L. Svoboda, three times hero of the CSSR and hero of the Soviet Union.

"Stormy applause greeted the march of members of the Ministry of Interior's troops. Then followed the regiment of the National Security Corps. It consisted of members of the emergency regiment of public security of the Czech Socialist Republic, the college of the National Security Corps and the ensign school of the National Security Corps.

"The regiment of the People's Militia, consisting of two battalions, also participated in the festive parade. In the first battalion marched the People's Militia members from Prague's plants, who are accomplishing very well their tasks both in combat training and in their working places. They are initiators of socialist competition and of the innovationist movement, and are devotedly helping harvesting brigades.

"The second battalion consisted of militiamen from all 12 districts of the Central Bohemian region. The infantry units were rounded up by the troops of the Western Military Okrug--the Czechoslovak-Cuban friendship regiment, the E. Thaelmann regiment and the formation bearing the historic name of Dukla-Liptov.

"The steps of the last formations merged with the noise of approaching airplane engines. The air formation was led by helicopters. Behind them came the fighter aircraft pilots of the formation decorated by the Order of Red Star, who flew over Prague in MIG-21 fighter aircraft. The staff of the air squadron also includes a number of young pilots. Third-generation aircraft technology was represented by MIG-23 and SU-7 airplanes.

"The parade included, for the first time, a battalion of infantry combat vehicles. They were followed to the Letna Plain by the well-tested armed personnel carriers.

"The motorized infantrymen's formation was rounded off by two batteries of anti-tank guided missiles. Heavy artillery was represented at the parade by 122-millimeter howitzers mounted on tank undercarriages. A 'first night' was celebrated also by self-propelled 152-millimeter guns. They were followed by an artillery unit with 130-millimeter cannons. The slim bodies of the anti-aircraft brigade's missiles showed that the troops of the state's anti-air defense are equipped with the latest technology, capable of eliminating all attempts to violate our air space. 'The workers of the army are the engineers.' They were represented at the parade by an engineers battalion.

"The parade of contemporary, modern military technology, which was again overflown by airplanes, concluded with the powerful sound of tank engines from the tank battalion."

The same paper carries on pages 1 and 3 a 1,000-word CTK report entitled "Manifestation of the Unity of the Czechoslovak People's Army and the Working People," describing the 9 May military parade in Bratislava. The sequence of marching units is given as follows: Students of secondary and university-level military schools, including the military educational institution in Nitra, decorated with the order of the Red Star; the Slovak National Uprising Military Grammar School in Banska Bystrica; military educationl institutions in Martin, Zilina and Presov, followed by students of military colleges from Zilina, Bratislava and Liptovsky Mikulas. Then came members of the border guards and the emergency formation of the public security corps, including students of the National Security Corps college department, then members of the People's Militia and units of the infantry regiment, which was followed by helicopters and fighter aircraft. A truck-mounted bugle corps then led a unit of paratroopers, a motorized infantry division with missile-launching weapons, armored personnel carriers, antiaircraft guns, missiles, formations of army engineers and a tank formation, which was overflown by supersonic aircraft.

FOJTIK ACCUSES IMPERIALISM OF INCITING 'NATIONALIST TENDENCIES'

LD132048 Prague CTK in English 1700 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Prague--The propaganda machinery of anti-communism has recently been intensifying its attacks against the countries of real socialism, the Soviet Union in particular, Secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Jan Fojtik wrote in the latest issue of the party's journal NOVA MYSL.

This intensification is guided by the evident effort to harm international detente and also to conceal, if possible, the maladies of capitalism exposed by crisis.

Czechoslovakia, too, is a target of attacks by slanderous radio stations, television, the press, various agencies, associations and committees. The West still seems to be regarding Czechoslovakia as part of its "Eurozone," believing that it once "gave it freedom," the author said, and continued: "For this reason, they do not even blush in shame when we remind them of Munich. They are embittered by the outcome of the Munich betrayal and not by the fact that they decided about us without us and against us. This is in keeping with their customs and morals. However, our people have drawn conclusions from this history and have not wasted a single opportunity provided by the defeat of fascism. They chose socialism feely and irreversibly."

Jan Fojtik stressed that reformism generally goes hand in hand with aggressive anti-communism. The exponents of reformism emphasize their "positive characters" but have always been acting as the defenders and rescuers of the positions of capital.

He recalled that anti-communist campaigns have always valued highly renegades from the socialist countries, such as for instance Zdenek Mlynar and Jiri Pelikan, protagonists of the 1968 "Prague Spring" who cooperate with the Socialist Internationale and whose only target is to discredit real socialism, the Soviet Union, and their socialist homeland.

"These elements are also the only ground of support of the 'Charter 77' which, although limited to a narrow range of people, tries to act as an 'opposition movement' on behalf of the Czechoslovak people who allegedly have no other possibility of democratic expression and civic commitment," Jan Fojtik said and added: "They make no secret of the fact that they want to force the official representatives of our state into a 'dialogue' with this 'political opposition.' Willingness to conduct this 'dialogue' is to be a criterion of the extent of Czechoslovakia's implementation of the Helsinki Conference Final Act. Nothing is as evident as the fact that all this extraordinary but vain endeavour is impertinent interference into the affairs of our country, an attempt to deploy a 'fifth column' and with its aid to de-stabilize the situation in our country. This very effort is at variance with the conclusions of the Helsinki Conference."

Jan Fojtik went on to say that according to its old principle "divide and rule," imperialism incites and supports nationalist tendencies.

It is touching how imperialism accepts "national communism" and seeks in it positive signs for granting various exceptions and preferences. Attitude to the Soviet Union is a touchstone of proletarian internationalism also for the ideologists of anti-communism. The anti-Sovietism of Maoists is sufficient reason for the bourgeois press to ignore the atrocious deformations of the socialist ideas in China. Anti-Sovietism is the basic demand placed by our enemies on communist parties in return for sparing them of their criticism. However, this is a price hardly worth paying, Jan Fojtik said.

INDRA ATTENDS RALLIES CELEBRATING VICTORY DAY, PEACE

Plostina Peace Rally

LD102309 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] Thousands of citizens of the Gottwaldov District attended a peace rally of working people in Plostina today. They welcomed Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly; Milan Klusak, minister of culture of the Czech Socialist Republic; and other representatives. During a wreath-laying ceremony at the memorial, participants in the rally commemorated the bestial murder of 27 citizens of the village by fascists for their help to partisans.

In his address Comrade Alois Indra stressed the great heroism of the Red Army and of the brave people of the Soviet Union which contributed decisively to the victory over Nazi Germany. He recalled the fighting activity of Partisans in the Walachian and the Beskydy mountains during World War II and paid tribute to all those who paid with their lives for our freedom. At the end of his speech, Comrade Indra condemned the present policy of imperialism and stressed that Czechoslovakia will continue to consistently support the peace policy of the Soviet Union.

Rally in Frystak

LD102311 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2150 GMT 10 May 80

[Excerpt] More than 400 members of partisan groups and units which fought on the territory of the south and north Moravian regions celebrated today the 35th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army at a rally in Frystak in the Gottwaldov area.

The meeting was attended by Alois Indra, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the CPCZ and chairman of the Federal Assembly; Milan Klusak, Czech minister of culture; and other guests.

Josef Mikl, chairman of the Czech Union of Anti-Fascist Fighters, in the main speech, recalled the activity of partisan brigades, units and groups which participated actively (?in the region) in the liberation struggle.

STROUGAL, OFFICIALS ATTEND CEREMONY HONORING SOVIET MARSHAL

LD091432 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 9 May 80

[Excerpt] A statue to Marshal Ivan Stepanovich Konev, twice Hero of the USSR, Hero of Czechoslovakia and honorary citizen of the capital, Prague, was unveiled at the Namesti Interbrigadistu in Prague today to mark the 35th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army. Prague Mayor Zdenek Zuska welcomed at the festive unveiling ceremony Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal, and the members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Vasil Bilak, Karel Hoffmann, Vaclav Hula, Alois Indra, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny and Josef Korcak, candidate member of the Presidium of the party's Central Committee Milos Jakes, the secretaries of the Central Committee Mikulas Beno, Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman and Josef Havlin, and the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat member Marie Kabrhelova.

Kapek Speech at Ceremony

LD092010 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 9 May 80

[Excerpts] A statue to Marshal Ivan Stepanovich Konev, twice Hero of the USSR, Hero of Czechoslovakia and honorary citizen of the capital, Prague, was unveiled at the Manesti Interbrigadistu in Prague today to mark the 35th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army. In a festive speech Comrade Antonin Kapek stressed the great personality of Marshal Konev. Recalling the glorious days 35 years ago, he said:

[Begin Kapek recording] That day, 35 years ago today, was one of the happiest moments which Prague has experienced in its history. In the period when the whole world was celebrating the victory over fascism in Europe, the blood of 500 Soviet soldiers was shed on the streets of Prague. The friendship between the peoples and between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union was thus sealed forever. This heroic role of the Soviet Army, Soviet soldiers and commanders, and Comrade Konev personally, is buried deep within our hearts forever. This is why Ivan Stepanovich Konev is one of those to whom we rightly refer to as the liberators of Prague. This is why he became an honorary citizen of our capital and was, together with other commanders, welcomed with bread and salt in the old city hall by the first revolutionary mayor of the capital, Dr Vaclav Vacek. This is why he was so loved by our people, and this is why we will respect his memory for ever and teach our grandchildren to respect him and the sacrifices paid for our freedom.

Let the name of the liberator of Prague, Ivan Stepanovich Konev, live in our hearts! Long live the glorious Soviet Army, our liberator! Long live the indestructable friendship between the Czechoslovak and Soviet peoples!

I now hand over to the public [applause] and the national committee of the capital a memorial to Marshal of the Soviet Union Ivan Stepanovich Konev. [applause] [end recording]

STROUGAL ATTENDS OPENING CONCERT OF PRAGUE MUSIC FESTIVAL

LD122316 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2100 GMT 12 May 80

[Excerpt] The festive opening concert of the Prague spring music festival, under the auspices of Gustav Husak, president of the republic, was held tonight in the Smetana Hall of the civic palace in Prague.

Present on this festive occasion was Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, and other members of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee--Vasil Bilak, Antonin Kapek and Josef Korcak; Milos Jakes, candidate member of the Presidium of the party Central Committee; secretaries of the party Central Committee Jan Fojtik and Josef Havlin; ministers of the federal and Czech Government, and other representatives of our political, cultural and public life.

PRAVDA ON REACTION TO CRITICAL ARTICLE, PARTY UNITY

AU091054 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 6 May 80 p 4

[Article by Presidium members of the Bratislava II District Committee of the Slovak Communist Party (CPSL) Teodor Balaz, Jan Siroky and Jozef Vojta, and PRAVDA editor Lubos Kriz. "Conditions After Criticism and a Blow to Sceptics: How the Situation in Bratislava Montostroj Plant Developed After our Article 'Examining One's Conscience!'", capitalized passages published in boldface, and other capitalized passages in widespace]

[Excerpts] IF YOU READ THE ARTICLE ABOUT THE MONTOSTROJ PLANT IN BRATISLAVA, "EXAMINING ONE'S CONSCIENCE," WHICH WAS PUBLISHED IN PRAVDA ON 6 MARCH, WE SUGGEST YOU DO NOT IGNORE THESE LINES, EITHER.

In the article "Examining One's Conscience" PRAVDA uncompromisingly revealed two kinds of shortcomings in the Montostroj plant in Bratislava: The malpractices and shortcomings connected with the use of alcoholic beverages in working places, the failure to adhere to working hours and the bad pedagogical example of certain executives on the one hand; and the efforts of communists in the basic organization to evade conflicts, their reluctance to face problems, their endeavor to justify and conceal shortcomings instead of solving them openly and fearlessly and with flexibility on the other.

The Immediate Reaction, or "the Best Defense Is Attack"

Actually the people reacted to the article in three ways:

THE FIRST GROUP REACTED by telephone and letter shortly after publication, and WITH ENTHUSIASM, "At last we are starting to apply specific, targeted criticism."

THE SECOND GROUP OF PEOPLE ADOPTED A SCEPTICAL ATTITUDE and their main point was: "You can write what you want in the newspaper, the people will still do as they want, do not imagine that anything will change in Montostroj, either...."

AND THE THIRD FELT OFFENDED as though the article had exposed them in the raw: They argued in a thousand ways why the article should not have been published in PRAVDA. The most frequently recurring reasons were: "The article strongly reminds us of the year 1968; it weakens the party's authority; it may weaken the party's ideological authority; we are playing into the enemy's hands; the whole matter should have been solved by inside means..."

What was the immediate reaction of those criticized?

Their attitudes were considerably influenced by their own feeling of having been wronged, but particularly by the large number of malicious people. Some person rang up director Jan Kristin at home at 0500, advising him to buy at least 7 copies of the newspaper. After he arrived at work, the telephones started ringing and various close, and not so close, acquaintances started convincing the director that this kind of criticism was inadmissible; others asked with surprise how Montostroj could have sunk so low... Some consoled, others were indignant and used bad language or lectured. THERE WAS SCARCELY ANYONE WITH GOOD INTENTIONS. All the telephone calls merely supported the incorrect and unself-critical attitude toward the article and toward the shortcomings it cited. Such influence was also directed from outside at members of the CPSL plant organization committee and at members of the enterprise management. THE INCOMPREHENSIBLE THING IS, THAT THOSE FROM WHOM SUCH INFLUENCE EMANATED INCLUDED MANY FUNCTIONARIES AND EXECUTIVES.

What purpose could they have had?

There are two alternatives. First, the reaction came from those who are always glad about someone else's failure and who, by their various verbal maneuvers, barely concealed their M A L I C I O U S G L E E and S P I T E. Second, it came from people who R E C E I V E D S U C H A F R A N K A N D P R I N C I P L E D C R I T I C I S M with malevolence, above all because they themselves do not have clean hands and they themsleves do not act in an honorable, communist manner; BECAUSE THEY ARE AFRAID OF SUCH AND SIMILAR ARTICLES, SINCE THEY INDICATE THAT A MORE OPEN AND SHARPER FIGHT IS STARTING AGAINST MALPRACTICES AND SHORTCOMINGS, AND THE CRITICISM COULD AFFECT THEM AND COULD AT LEAST PREVENT THEM FROM LIVING AND WORKING IN AN UNCONSCIENTIOUS AND NONCOMMUNIST WAY IN THE FUTURE.

Director Kristin's original reaction--namely, that the article could only help the enterprise--held out against the systematic "sympathizing" telephone calls only for a short time. Both he and the CPSL plant organization suddenly adopted the position of those offended; they felt that they had been wronged. They sharply began to make use of T H I R D P A R T Y arguments. They simply did not accept the criticism; on the contrary, they were preparing to relinquish defense for attack, and to start handing in complaints.

The Constructive Reaction of the CPSL's District Committee, or How Difficult It Is To Learn How To Accept Criticism

The Presidium of the CPSL's Bratislava II District Committee dealt seriously with the situation in the Montrostroj party organization. Because the CPSL's Bratislava II District Committee had actively participated already in the preparation of the article, the problems in the organization had to be dealt with with the maximum degree of attention. The presidium delegated three of its members to the Montostroj organization, to help the CPSL's Plant Organization Committee and the other communists to cope with the article's criticism.

The first session of presidium member delegates and the CPSL's Plant Organization Committee was a stormy one. The communists in the Montostroj plant were offended, they rejected criticism, compared the article withthe "disposal" of communists in 1968, and regarded it as a hostile action against the party's unity. [paragraph continues]

Furthermore, they claimed that there are far worse enterprises than theirs and others that have far more shortcomings than Montostroj. They asked with indignation where would we end up if we continued to denigrate ourselves in this way. "We knew about the problems, but this way is impossible. This kind of criticism will only do damage..."

THE COMMITTEE MEMBERS EITHER SCARCELY MENTIONED THE CRITICISED MESDEMEANORS AND SHORTCOMINGS AND THE ATTITUDES TOWARD THEM THAT WERE NOT IN LINE WITH PARTY NORMS--OR THEY REJECTED THEM.

How does one extract oneself from such a stormy and one-sided situation and come to a sensible conclusion? This difficult question was confronting the Presidium members and the CPSL Plant Organization Committee members. THEY SAW WITH THEIR OWN EYES HOW OFTEN WE STILL DO NOT KNOW HOW TO ACCEPT CRITICISM, AND WHAT A DIFFICULT, BUT NECESSARY, PROCESS IT IS TO LEARN HOW TO ACCEPT IT AND LEARN FROM IT.

Nevertheless, this picture of the committee members' true state of mind was better than if they had falsely pretended to understand the criticism and if they had covered their heads with ashes of remorse only to get rid of the whole matter as soon as possible. It was necessary to explain everything from the very beginning, to disprove one incorrect argument after another, to prove the substance and the businesslike and justified nature of the criticism. Laments and self-commiseration do not suit Communists, ONLY THE ELIMINATION OF ALL MALPRACTICES AND AN ACTIVE APPROACH TO PROBLEMS CAN HELP THEM.

This joint session was not the only meeting held. It was necessary to prepare a members' meeting, which would have the critical article in PRAVDA as the main item on its agenda. Several alternatives of the report were scrutinized, until an unambiguously self-critical form was reached. The prepared report acknowledged all mistakes and sought alternatives. The draft report was placed at the disposal of all party groups, and ardent discussions began in the party groups, which were seething.

Then the day of the meeting arrived--21 April. A month and a half after the publication of the article.

The Communists' Reaction at the Meeting, or Conscience Dictates the Correct Attitude

THE EMOTIONS AND IMPRESSIONS FROM THE MEETING INDICATE: It was O U T S T A N D I N G. It was really a meeting as it should be. Everyone wanted to come out with his own opinion, everyone had prepared himself for the meeting. Not in writing, but in his mind. IT WAS OBVIOUS THAT THE COMMUNISTS HAD THOUGHT LONG AND CORRECTLY ABOUT THE CRITICISM IN PRAVDA.

T H E S I T U A T I O N W A S R E V E R S E D

T H E F E E L I N G O F H A V I N G B E E N I N S U L T E D R E T R E A T E D B E F O R E C O M M O N S E N S E A N D A C O M M U N I S T ' S C O N S C I E N C E.

Not counting the guests, there were 14 people who spoke in the discussion. And, substantially, they voiced the thoughts called for by the PRAVDA article.

It was a joint search for a way out.

True, not all opinions at the meeting harmonized. But this is only natural. Certain communists were in favor of more resolute attitudes toward those directly responsible for various malpractices. Even the opinions on whether to split the organization into smaller organizations or not were not united. But these are matters which are not achieved at once, and in a good party collective, in which everyone is interested in the solution of problems, the best possible ways are found precisely in discussion. [paragraph continues]

During the discussion, several communists demanded that everyone air his opinions, and criticized those who for years had not voiced their opinions at meetings; because, where else should communists clarify their positions, if not at members meetings?

Comrade Tibor Svorc reacted to several voices in favor of recalling the comrade chairman [of the party organization] from his function as follows: WE ALL SHOULD HAVE BEHAVED AND ACTED AS COMMUNISTS--THEN THERE WOULD HAVE BEEN NO NEED FOR THE ARTICLE. IN MY OPINION IT IS UNNECESSARY TO RECALL THE FUNCTIONARIES. THEY HAVE ACCEPTED THE CRITICISM, AND THEY SHOULD BE GIVEN AN OPPORTUNITY...."

We agree: After all, the party members are fully entitled to the right of C O N T R O L and E V A L U A T I O N like Comrade K. Benkovsky and others, who have made use of this opportunity, and to see whether a change of behavior has taken place. The members' meeting in Montsotroj was magnificent, because of the active assistance of the CPSL's Bratislava II District Committee, but particularly because of the communists who spoke in the discussion. They all dealt with the substance of criticism and the way to eliminate the shortcomings and malpractices. Nobody regarded the matter as a question of whether to publish an article or not, or whether the article is in the party's interests or against them. Everybody realized that to speak in this sense in front of the collective of more than 100 communists would be to acknowledge one's own immaturity or erroneousness.

The Unmasking of the Substance of Indignant Persons, or What Opportunism and Alibi-Seeking Use As a Cover

It is unnecessary to deal with sceptics, simply because people were not only shaken by the criticism, as they expected. Everybody has a conscience; and sceptics will not fare well with the opinion that criticism will not find a conscience. ON THE CONTRARY: THE EXAMPLE OF MONTOSTROJ HAS PROVED THAT CRITICISM KNOWS HOW TO STIR CONSCIENCES AND THAT IT LEADS PEOPLE OUT OF THE PETTY BOURGEOIS ILLUSIONS ABOUT THE RIGHTNESS OF A CONFLICT-FEEE WAY OF LIFE.

On the whole, we should deal more seriously with the widespread opinions on the danger of criticism in the press; on the return of criticism of 1968; on criticism in the mass communications media disrupting the party's ideological unity and the party's authority. We must emphatically revert to these opinions, particularly because they are not rare, even among many party functionaries.

IT IS ABSURD TO RELY EXCLUSIVELY ON THE "INTERNAL" PATH OF SOLVING PROBLEMS, TO BELIEVE THAT EVERYTHING CAN BE SOLVED BY WAY OF THE PARTY ORGANIZATION. AFTER ALL, IF WE DISMISSED THE PATH OF PUBLIC CONTROL WE WOULD DEPRIVE OURSELVES OF AN IMMENSELY IMPORTANT MEANS OF EDUCATION. Moreover, it cannot be claimed that it is always and under all circumstances possible to deal with malpractices and shortcomings exclusively through intraparty channels. Critical observations and complaints that are being mailed to the editorial offices of party press must be dealt with and the case of Montostroj itself proves that the public way is sometimes more effective.

Another view that appears in connection with criticism in the press requires an energetic explanation. It concerns the voices clamoring about a return to the year 1968 whenever a critical article is published in a newspaper. He who interprets articles such as the one about Montostroj in that way does not understand the party's policy in solving the exacting tasks of building an advanced society. We are not, after all, disintegrating the party or disposing of honest communists as rightwing opportunists as the forces of counterrevolution did in 1968. The elimination and uncompromising CRITICISM OF SHORT-COMINGS AND MALPRACTICES, CRITICISM OF INSTANCES OF A DEFORMATION OF SOCIALIST MORALS MUST not only find its place in the party press but must be among the BASIC TASKS of all party bodies and organizations.

It is necessary to take a closer look at the motives of those who fight against all and any manifestations of criticism. It is not our successful development which they have at heart. They resent criticism not out of concern for the fate of our party but out of speculativeness, to be able to impute responsibility to others. They themselves are frequently dishonest in their conduct and fear that GRADUALLY CRITICISM WILL STRIKE AGAINST EACH DISHONEST ACT. Therefore, they exert in an opportunistic manner pressure to subdue criticism. Such are the simple tactics and strategy of people who take advantage of the official position they are holding, of people who place their own interests above social interests and drink wine while preaching water.

That is why we unambiguously raise our hand in favor of a comprehensive implementation of the LENINIST STYLE OF WORK of communists, a style of work in which criticism and self-criticism have the place they deserve, a communist place. That is why we gave our support to the criticism in the article "Examining the Conscience" and are sincerely glad that it encountered such a positive response precisely among the communists in Montostroj, albeit only after a tough battle of opinions. However, such is life: full of struggles, conflicts and battles against obstacles, especially for those who want to drive social life forward, for communists.

PRACE REPORTS ON ECONOMIC EXPERIMENT RESULTS

AU101157 [Editorial Report] Prague PRACE in Czech on 7 and 8 May 1980 carries articles dealing with the results achieved by some Czech enterprises in implementing the current economic experiment designed to raise the efficiency and quality of production.

A 700-word A. Votava article on 7 May on page 4, entitled "Excuses Thrown Out the Door," deals with the experiences acquired by the A. Zapotocky plant in Jaromer--a tanning enterprise and the only Czechoslovak producer of "machine and other belts"--in the more than 2 year-application of the experiment's rules.

The first part of the article deals with the difficulties encountered by the plant's management in introducing the new system: "The trade unionists and economic management drew up an exact plan concerning the procedure in explaining to the people at the work-sites the essence of the new economic criteria. But it was not easy. Habits and customs in an individual's conduct are like beaten paths. The longer he walks on them the more difficult it is for him to abandon them."

However, as the article notes, the trade union organization's "political-educational activity"--the regular 10-minute meetings at the worksites, production consultations, brief lectures "devoid of incomprehensible theory and proceeding from concrete examples" and the publishing activity of the plant's trade union organization's monthly publication--helped to acquaint the work force with the experiment, which has also been reflected in the plant's results. "Since 1978, profitability of production funds has increased to 107.1 percent and a similar increase has been registered as regards the actual performance. Quality also has exceeded all expectations. The number of consumers' complaints has declined and is one-third of the complaints in the year 1977-1978."

The newly introduced "interoperational controls"--applied to check quality after the individual stages in the production process--have also had a positive influence, according to Votava. They have contributed to a more even fulfillment of the plan, have helped to conserve material and to raise quality, and have reduced the number of complaints.

Prague PRACE on 8 May on page 4 carries a 1,300-word article by Eng Antonin Novak, economic director of the Czech rubber and plastic plants economic production unit [EPU], entitled "After 2 Years of the Experiment; The Interest in Top-Quality and Technologically Advanced Products Is Growing." The article deals with the economic results achieved by the Gottwaldov-based EPU since the introduction of the experiment in 1978. Novak first reviews the organizational structure of his EPU, saying that it comprises 14 production organizations, which produce miscellaneous tires and fabrics, various plastic, synthetic rubber and synthetic leather products, toys and asbestos products; three special-purpose organizations--the Barum trade organization, the Barumprojekt design organization and the research institute or rubber and plastic technology--and the EPU's general directorate in Gottwaldov. Some 80 percent of the EPU's production consists of subdeliveries while only 20 percent are finished products, according to Novak.

Speaking on the results achieved in implementing the experiment, Novak says that the EPU "tightened up" its plan for the 1979-80 period, "which has meant increased effectiveness and, thus, higher profit, higher profitability in relation to the production assets and higher actual performance." Illustrating the degree to which the EPU has "tightened up" the state plan, Novak says that "this year the planned export to nonsocialist countries in terms of wholesale prices is almost 10 percent higher than stipulated by the detailed tasks of the experiment. The planned profit is almost Kcs130 million higher, and similar things could also be said about the other indexes." Those principles of "counter-planning", along with improved production quality and a higher share of innovated products in the production line, have also been reflected in higher average wages, according to Navak.

Having reviewed the advantages of the long-term stability of the plan in the experiment's rules, the author goes on to discuss the experiment's impact on a speedier application of the results of research. The following system of material interest has been introduced by the Gottwaldov-based EPU: "When the research task has been resolved and the solution certified by the user, 30 percent of the target bonus is paid out. After the introduction into production and another certificayion by the user, 40 percent of the target bonus is paid out. After the achievement of the parameters in production, we pay out 30 percent of the target bonus. If the set parameters are not achieved in production, the target bonus is annuled." This form of material incentives has, according to Novak, "increased the interest of the researchers in the application of their results, and has increased the effect of their work."

Novak then goes on to discuss remuneration policy saying that in using the material interest funds obtained from exports and from the preferential pricing of top-quality and technologically advanced products, his EPU asserts "differentiated distribution, in accordance with valid principles." These funds are "not negligible," according to Novak, and in 1979 alone they amounted to almost Kcs19 million.

Summing up the experiences from application of the economic experiment, Novak says: "Even though our assessment of the results achieved so far is positive, a great deal of political-organizational and managerial work is still necessary to exert influence on the approaches and thinking of the economic personnel and of the workers in the workshops. That is one of the main conditions for a successful application of the experiment's principles in management, also from the viewpoint of our present experiences."

USSR ATTITUDE TOWARD MUSKIE-GROMYKO MEETING EXAMINED

LD132240 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 2040 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] On Friday, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and the new U.S. secretary of state, Edmund Muskie, are to meet in Vienna. Our correspondent Werner Czogalla reports from Moscow on the expectations of the Soviet public regarding this meeting:

Andrey Gromyko and Edmund Muskie will meet, so to speak, in an historic place. Twenty-five years ago the Austrian state treaty was signed in Vienna and it carries the signatures of the foreign ministers of the Soviet Union, the United States, Great Britain, France and Austria, and in it Austria commits itself to assuming the status of a neutral state. This treaty, as we can say today in retrospect, paved the way to detente in Europe and helped in the search for opportunities of peaceful cooperation.

It is thought here in Moscow that Edmund Muskie in his talks with Andrey Gromyko in Vienna could pick up the thread of the positive contribution made at that time by the United States toward solving world political problems. Here in Moscow, the coming talks are regarded, however, with great sobriety and a sense of reality. Too many serious aspects have been introduced into the world by the United States in the past few months, aspects which threaten the process of detente and even jeopardize world peace. Muskie alone, even assuming his good will, will scarcely be able to bring about any basic changes in the present militant U.S. foreign policy if the Carter administration does not want this.

In any event, it is regarded among the Soviet public as positive that leading representatives of the two world powers will be talking to each other again and that a new beginning is being made. This, in particular, corresponds with Soviet foreign policy which aims at solving all problems by means of peaceful and political methods instead of military ones.

So far, not enough remarks have been made by Edmund Muskie on the subject of his future activities. Consequently, people in Moscow are refraining from making precipitate judgments. The statements made by Muskie in a letter to Andrey Gromyko were, however, noted with attention. These stated, among other things, that Muskie was counting on working together with Andrey Gromyko toward a constructive development of U.S.-Soviet relations at the Vienna meeting. This was a cautious statement but one which should be regarded as a gesture, as it is assumed here in Moscow.

PRAVDA, by the way, publishes without comment today the formal principles according to which Muskie intends to work in the Carter administration. He regards himself as the President's chief adviser on questions of foreign policy in which he carries responsibility for recommending the foreign policy course and seeing that the President's decisions are carried out. He said that he intends to play this role actively.

PRAVDA also publishes without comment U.S. press commentaries in this connection which draw attention to Brzezinski's fateful influence on Carter's decisions and which ask what is going to happen in the future: Will he continue to be allowed to pursue his militant anti-Sovietism which has done such enormous damage to Soviet-U.S. relations? Will he continue to be able to support the use of military force as the sole recipe for solving international issues? These questions and, of course, many others are the ones for which people in Moscow are now awaiting an answer.

It goes without saying that this waiting should not be confused with a sterile attitude on the part of the Soviet Union. Its constantly new initiatives are aimed at working, in the eighties as in the seventies, for the consolidation and not the destruction of detente.

HONECKER, DELEGATION LEAVE FOR WARSAW PACT SESSION

LD131419 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1338 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Berlin--A GDR delegation led by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, left for Warsaw this afternoon to attend the session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states which is scheduled to take place in the Polish capital 14-15 May 1980. The delegation also includes Politburo members Premier Willi Stoph, Central Committee Secretary Hermann Axen, National Defense Minister Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, Central Committee Secretary Guenter Mittag and Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer.

The GDR delegation was seen off at Berlin's Schoenefeld Airport by members of the SED Politburo and the Council of Ministers.

FOREIGN MINISTER FISCHER COMMENTS ON WARSAW PACT ANNIVERSARY

AU132050 East Berlin HORIZONT in German No 19/1980 pp 12, 13

[Article by Oskar Fischer, member of the SED Central Committee and Minister of Foreign Affairs: "Twenty-Five Years Warsaw Pact: Proven Socialist Peace Strategy"]

[Text] "If world peace has been preserved during the past 3 decades, this must first and foremost be credited to the military power and peace policy of the Soviet Union and of the Warsaw Pact."

Does this assertion by Erich Honecker to the delegates of the Ninth SED Congress need any affirmation at all? Precisely the most recent period, particularly the past few weeks, tell their own tale. Were it not for the policies and strength of socialism, the forces hostile to detente would dictate harshly, and they would, of course, do it in their own interests, not in that of the peoples.

The European peoples are currently celebrating the 35th anniversary of the victory of the glorious Soviet Army. The decisive front of the anti-Hitler coalition was in the East--who can deny this? The Soviet Union bore the main brunt of the antifascist liberation struggle. It is first and foremost to the socialist alliance that, as a result of this historic liberation feat, Europe owes the longest period of peace in our century. The constructive peace efforts of this alliance have become a main factor of international life.

An Alliance of a New Socialist Type

In the past two decades there has been no step toward consolidating peace and international cooperation that ultimately is not the result of initiatives of the socialist countries. Since October 1917, socialism and peace have been inseparably united. This truism is increasingly reflected in peoples' minds and judgements.

As is well known, the decree of peace was the first foreign policy action of the young Soviet State. It has become the guideline of all socialist policy. The initiative of the Warsaw Pact for the European security conference of 1966 as well as the most recent programmatic proposals of the USSR and the other socialist states for the consolidation of international security are its logical expression.

Signing the Warsaw "Pact of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance" on 14 May 1955 became urgent because of the imperialist "policy of strength" and the "strategy of rolling back" socialism. The cold war, the constant nuclear threat, the stepped up militarization of the FRG and its admission into the aggressive NATO pact made a socialist alliance almost mandatory. It embodies the unity of a constructive policy and the military defense of socialist gains.

Thus the Warsaw Pact was the socialist countries' response to the external threat. But the need for an association of the fraternal socialist states also resulted from the objective laws of their relations. Relations had developed among these like-minded and equal states, and with the Warsaw Pact an alliance of a new and socialist type emerged whose function consists of voluntary and conscious political cooperation, coordination of foreign policy actions and common and therefore secure military protection of each member.

Good Fruit of Socialist Peace Offensive

Even the first declaration of the Political Consultative Committee at its 27-28 January 1956 session after the birth of the pact contains the proposal for a European security system. The governments of the European NATO states did not respond positively to it. Rather, they responded with an even harsher military confrontation. Balancing on the brink of a nuclear world war became the essence of their policy. The tremendous efforts of the USSR working people and of those in the other fraternal socialist countries--together with the close political, military and economic collaboration within the framework of the Warsaw Pact--and the actions of the broad masses in the Western countries finally created foundations for different international relations in the sixties.

The policy of peaceful coexistence as an objective and legal requirement for the relations of states with different social systems increasingly became a political reality. Before the early seventies a turn took place in Europe from confrontation to detente and cooperation. The treaty on halting nuclear weapons tests in the three media (the 5 August 1963 treaty on banning nuclear weapons tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water) as well as the treaty on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons concluded at the initiative of the socialist states reflect all this.

The imperialist diplomatic blockade against the GDR also was broken. It was above all the Warsaw Pact states that had stubbornly struggled for recognition of the GDR under international law and for its participation on the basis of equal rights in international life. The FRG Government was also compelled to take the realities of postwar times into consideration in the treaties of Moscow, Warsaw, Berlin and Prague. The quadripartite agreement on West Berlin of 3 September 1971 calmed the situation in conformity with the West Berliners' interests. All this as well as other things had a beneficial effect on the climate and cooperation in Europe.

Why should all these things be jeopardized, and in whose interest?

Undoubtedly the European security conference occupies a particular place in European politics. The Warsaw Pact states must also be credited with the historic merit of having initiated this conference. In July 1966 the pact members submitted in the form of the Bucharest declaration a clearcut program for a solution of the open questions in Europe. The peoples of Europe welcomed and supported the idea of such an undertaking.

It was with the solemn signing of the Helsinki Final Act on 1 August 1975 by the highest representatives of 35 states of Europe, the United States and Canada that the principles of peaceful coexistence were, so to speak, sealed as a code for the relations between European states. At the same time the participating states in the Final Act confirmed the territorial status quo in Europe in a manner binding under international law. This status had evolved and become invariable a long time ago as an outcome of World War II and of postwar developments.

The GDR was among the forerunners of this conference that was so significant for the future of Europe. Its active contribution affirmed its international prestige as a state of peace, cooperation and good neighborliness.

The Benefit of Detente Is Obvious

The time that has elapsed subsequently has proven the good influence of the Helsinki Final Act on the situation in Europe. The results of the detente process are distinctly evident in Europe. Political relations were promoted on the basis of the 10 principles for the benefit of all; economic cooperation prospers, and cultural exchanges and meetings and contacts among peoples are increasing. Again one might ask the question: Who wants it to be otherwise, and why?

The socialist states regard the Helsinki Final Act as a long-term program. The principles agreed upon there are being recognized and implemented in practice. They are being respected as the basis of the relations between the socialist and the capitalist states. In other words, the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act are not a "scrap of paper" but are the consolidated wishes and demands of the peoples. It is important to give life to these provisions. This is more urgent than ever in view of the massive violations of the Final Act by some Western states. It is not yet too late for beneficial coexistence and mutual relations. Sufficient and realistic prerequisites exist for this. The policy of peaceful coexistence--perhaps the most essential thing--has taken deep roots in the peoples' lives. The advantages of 35 years of peace in Europe and the benefit of equal cooperation are part of personal happiness.

Who can or may set back the clock at his will and go unpunished? No reasonable alternative exists to peaceful coexistence. To reduce things to the lowest common denominator: Nobody, let alone a government, can let the question of war or peace--hence rearmament or disarmament--go unanswered.

NATO's Rearmament Course Exacerbates the International Situation

The greatest dangers to detente and international cooperation spring from NATO's immensely increased armaments. With the 30-31 May 1978 decision on the long-term arms program, NATO initiated efforts to rearm and militarize life in its sphere of activity. Such efforts are thus far unprecedented. Current disarmament negotiations such as those in Vienna are being paralyzed.

The enhancement of the U.S. military potential is evident. The strength of the U.S. Armed Forces in that area rose from 298,000 men in 1974 to 330,000 in 1979. Of the latter, 234,300 were on FRG territory alone in 1979. Another increase--to 242,500--is planned for the first half of 1980.

The immense military rearmament of Western Europe proceeds in parallel with an increased development of NATO's flanks. In keeping with NATO's long-term program, for example, the armed forces in the Nordic area were outfitted with new military technical equipment, new arms and ammunition depots were established, and new military bases are being planned.

NATO is making an equal effort to stabilize its southern flank and to intensify its aggressive potential and readiness in that area as well. For this purpose, states, regardless whether they are NATO members or not, are being increasingly involved in these machinations and are granted comprehensive arms shipments or other "assistance." Other countries in turn are compelled to boost their arms expenditures above the 3 percent officially requested by NATO and to modernize its armed forces.

The United States proclaims entire areas of the world to be regions of its "vital interests." To "protect" these regions, serious considerations are being made to expand NATO's territorial and functional scope. In the shortest time possible a so-called rapid deployment force, in army strength, was assembled. Even though it is a recent creation--as Defense Secretary Brown recently stated--such a force has been used previously, for example in Korea and Vietnam.

Disregarding all warnings about the inevitable consequences for the situation in Europe and the relations between states, the installation of new U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe was finally decided on under U.S. pressure and with decisive FRG participation.

The NATO states must now ponder in what direction they are moving. The Warsaw Pact states have submitted many substantial proposals to curb the arms race and to complement political detente with military detente.

Adventurism Poisons the Political Climate

Despite all the delays and disturbing maneuvers by the United States, particularly after the Brezhnev-Carter meeting in Vienna in June 1979, the Soviet Union has striven in a principled and sober-minded manner for the implementation of the SALT II Treaty. Its provisions for a limitation of strategic arms would--and nobody doubts this--serve the purpose of a stabilization of the international situation. As is well known, the ratification of this treaty, which is so much needed, was stopped in the United States and thus remains a problem requiring an urgent solution.

What have the Warsaw Pact states done and what are they doing? With their far-reaching peace program, presented in the Moscow declaration of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee of 23 November 1978 (see pages 6-7 of this publication) [pages 6-7 contain table of organization of the Warsaw Pact as well as a chronicle of its past activities], they pointed out the road to continuing political and military detente. All this has been expounded on in detail in Leonid Brezhnev's programmatic proposals of 6 October 1979 (see page 5 of this publication) [page 5 contains a summation of Brezhnev's proposals]--which as a matter of fact are being implemented according to plan--as well as by the initiatives of the foreign ministers conferences of theWarsaw Pact in 1979 in Budapest and Berlin. Proceeding from the pressing requirements as well as taking into consideration the suggestions of other states, the proposal was submitted to convene and hold a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. The topicality and farsightedness of this initiative are quite obvious. But reactionaries of all shades are opposing this course, a course which serves life.

The attack on socialism which, properly speaking, has never been abandoned and has been planned on a long-term basis--regardless of the disguises that are being used--constitutes an attack against peace and the results of detente and thus is aimed directly against the peoples' vital interests. [paragraph continues]

The aspirations of the most aggressive political forces of the NATO states for a return to the policy of strength and for achieving military superiority over the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact states is--without any exaggeration--the most serious and direct threat to European security thus far. In another miscalculation of the balance of power, aggressive imperialist forces most likely believe that the time is ripe for them to be able to blackmail socialism military, politically and, last but not least, economically.

What is the purpose of ill-considered boycotts (as a matter of fact everyone now sees who politicizes sports), dangerous threats, questionable stoppages of deliveries and all sorts of pressures)? This is adventurism. All this can only poison the political stmopshere and economic relations. It is quite obvious that the sellers must suffer the damage.

In addition, the new attempt at an imperialist policy of power and violence in international relations complicates the world political situation. This policy--particularly since it is being accompanied by an unparalleled antisocialist bating--is the reason for the tangible deterioration of the international situation, and hence is dangerous. The United States and its NATO allies must answer for it to the peoples, and it is the peoples who will know what sentence to pass and how to act.

In view of this unbridled arms hysteria of the imperialist military bloc, the socialist states are completely dutybound to keep their defense capability at the required level. To act otherwise would not only be foolish but would only encourage the old diehards. The protection and security of socialist gains have been and are an unrenouncable element of the foreign and security policy of the Warsaw Pact in the interests of all peoples.

The firm anchoring of the GDR in that alliance remains as Erich Honecker noted..."the basis of the further flourishing of socialism on German soil. (Erich Honecker: "On Topical Problems of Domestic and Foreign Policy After the Ninth SED Congress; Second Session of the SED Central Committee"; Dietz Publishing House, Berlin, 1976, p 12) Located at the juncture of two opposing social systems and their military coalitions, it is in the elementary interests of the GDR and it is the GDR people's duty under the alliance to secure and consolidate peace in Europe."

FURTHER SOVIET TROOPS SEEN OFF FROM BRANDENBURG

LD131950 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] A further unit of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany was seen off in Brandenburg today. At a meeting with 5,000 of the town's inhabitants, Reinhold Kietz, first secretary of the SED Kreis Executive, described the Soviet move of reducing troops in the GDR as new proof of the USSR's campaign for peace which will be recorded in history. The day before, numerous Soviet military personnel in Brandenburg had been honored by battalions of the National People's Army, the GDJ and the German-Soviet Friendship Society.

DRA: GDR SEEKING TO INFLUENCE FRG VOTE ON OLYMPIC BOYCOTT

LD121454 Hamburg DPA in German 1423 GMT 12 May 80

[Summary] Hamburg--On the eve of the decision of the FRG National Olympic Committee on a boycott of the Moscow games, it appears that the GDR is wasting no opportunity in seeking to influence the Duesseldorf vote.

Over the weekend it became known that Manfred Ewald, president of the German Gymnastics and Sports Federation, had asked for a private talk with Willi Daume, president of the National Olympic Committee. The talks are to take place in Bonn on Wednesday. The GDR National Olympic Committee president had talks in Moscow last week.

Guenter Schneider, president of the GDR Soccer Federation, has requested a meeting with Hermann Neuberger, president of the German Soccer Association, while Karl-Heinz Wehr, a leading GDR boxing official, has requested a meeting with Siegfried Kordt, of the German Amateur Boxing Association.

SIERRA LEONE FOREIGN MINISTER DEPARTS AFTER 3-DAY VISIT

LD131534 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1323 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Berlin--Dr Abdulai Osman Conteh, foreign minister of the Republic of Sierra Leone, who has been on a 3-day official visit to the GDR at the invitation of GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, concluded his visit today and left for home. The same day official talks between the two ministers ended. They centered on questions of securing peace, disarmament and the struggle against the remnants of colonialism and racism in Southern Africa. The two foreign ministers stressed the need for close cooperation of all forces interested in peace, security and cooperation in solving fundamental international questions.

During the official visit of the Sierra Leone foreign minister, a cultural and trade agreement was signed.

Oskar Fischer reaffirmed the determination of the GDR to unswervingly continue its principled policy of securing peace and detente despite the tense world situation. He stressed that the GDR is in solidarity with the people struggling for their national and social liberation and is a reliable ally in the struggle against neocolonialism, racism and apartheid as well as for economic independence.

The two ministers unanimously condemned the policy of racial discrimination and apartheid of the Botha regime as a shameful violation of human rights and a constant threat to peace and security. They welcomed the statement by the sovereign Republic of Zimbabwe and simultaneously reaffirmed their solidarity with the just struggle of the people of Namibia and South Africa for freedom and independence. The two ministers agreed to continue bilateral consultations on international questions and to develop economic, cultural and scientific cooperation between the two states. They underlined the usefulness of cooperation between the GDR and Sierra Leone in the United Nations and in other international organizations.

MITTAG RECEIVES PORTUGUESE CP DELEGATION FOR TALKS

AU121722 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10/11 May 80 p 2

[Summary] "Berlin (ADN)--On Friday [9 May] Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received a delegation of the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP] under the leadership of Domingos Abrantes, member of the Political Commission and of the PCP Central Committee Secretariat."

The Portuguese guest conveyed cordial greetings on the 35th anniversary of the liberation of the German people from Hitlerite fascism and gave an account of the recent PCP Central Committee session as well as of the powerful militant actions of the Portuguese working people against the attacks of reaction on the democratic gains of the April revolution. Guenter Mittag gave an account of topical questions of GDR domestic and foreign policy.

"The participants in the discussion viewed the exacerbation of the international situation because of the aggressive confrontation policy of the present U.S. administration They stressed the determination of both parties to defend peace and detente. The delegation's visit, Guenter Mittag and Domingos Abrantes noted, have further deepened the close friendly relations between the two parties.

"Fritz Brock, member of the SED Central Auditing Commission and head of the SED Central Committee Department for Trade Unions and Social Policy, also participated in the talks, which took place in a fraternal atmosphere."

SINDERMANN, AXEN, FISCHER RECEIVE DUTCH PARLIAMENTARIANS

AU121713 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10/11 May 80 pp 1, 2

[Summary] "Berlin (ADN)--A delegation of the Commission for Foreign Affairs of the Second Chamber of the States General of the Kingdom of The Netherlands led by Chairman Relus ter Beek, was received by leading GDR personalities for talks on Friday [9 May].

"Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR's People's Chamber, stressed to the delegation that the struggle for peace is the central problem of the present time. The People's Chamber deputies do not see any reasonable alternative to the policy of peaceful coexistence. This is why this policy must be carried on to preserve detente as the dominant trend in Europe. Special efforts must be made to achieve a discontinuation of the arms race and to undertake specific steps in the field of arms limitation and military detente. During the meeting, which took place in a frank atmosphere, Horst Sindermann pointed to the need to implement the Helsinki Final Act."

Relus ter Beek agreed that political talks must be conducted particularly in the present aggravated situation.

"During his talks with the delegation, Hermman Axen, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the GDR People's Chamber, pointed out that under the impact of the 35th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet Union and the anti-Hitlerite coalition, the GDR and the other socialist states are boosting their determination to continue the policy of detente. The decision on the deployment of new U.S. missiles in Western Europe constitutes a serious threat to the peoples and because of this it should be rescinded or its implementation should be suspended. The need for a constructive preparation for and holding of the Madrid conference and of an all-European conference on disarmament was jointly underscored. The two committees will also continue their contacts in the future.

"The need to undertake intensified efforts to continue the detente policy and maintain international security was also underscored in an extensive exchange of views with Oskar Fischer, GDR minister of foreign affairs. It is necessary to put an end to the arms race and to undertake practical measures for military detente on the basis of equal security. Oskar Fischer explained that it is important to resolutely oppose that dangerous policy of threats and violence which ultimately jeopardizes all that the peoples have achieved for the peaceful life and to which they are aspiring. The GDR foreign minister and the Dutch parliamentarians valued the positive development of relations between the GDR and The Netherlands and endorsed their further deepening and development by agreements for the benefit of both states and for peace."

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH FRANCE

LD132028 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1606 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Berlin--A long-term agreement on developing cooperation between the GDR and France in the field of railway equipment was signed on Tuesday in the International Trade Center in Berlin.

On behalf of the GDR, the document was signed by Dr Werner Cziommer, deputy minister for heavy engineering and plant construction and head of a working group of the GDR-France mixed commission, and for the French side by Pierre Sudeau, member of the National Assembly and president of the Association of French Railway Car Producers.

On the occasion of the opening of a representation of G.I.E. Norfer in the International Trade Center, the two sides stressed their will to give effective support to the continued development of bilateral economic, industrial and technological cooperation by carefully fulfilling this agreement.

BERLIN COURT CONVICTS WEST BERLINER OF BORDER PROVOCATIONS

AU121727 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10/11 May 80 p 2

[West Berlin Border Provocateur Convicted: Main Hearing Reveals Continued Attacks on the GDR State Border"]

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On 9 May 1980 the Berlin-Pankow City District Court sentenced (West) Berlin resident Uwe Krekow to 4 years imprisonment for serious crimes. The criminal, who was previously convicted of theft in West Berlin and against whom two investigations by the West Berlin police are now pending, had deliberately violated the GDR state border in the sector of the Berlin-Prenzlauerberg city district together with other criminal elements and had penetrated GDR territory. The border violator maintained contacts with his accomplices on the West Berlin side with a walkie-talkie. It was proved at the main hearing that Krekow undertook the incursion into GDR territory to spy on the GDR border security system. This is another proof that West Berlin quarters do not undertake any steps to prevent such criminal acts against the GDR.

HONECKER BIDS FAREWELL TO OUTGOING POLISH AMBASSADOR

LD121506 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, received today Jerzy Gawrysiak, ambassador of the Polish Poeple's Republic, for his farewell visit. In a cordial talk he praised the high level of fraternal relations between the SED and the PZPR and between the two neighboring socialist countries.

Erich Honecker thanked the diplomat for his work in deepening the friendship and development of all-round cooperation and presented him with the Order of the Star of International Friendship in gold.

LEADERS GREET CSSR COUNTERPARTS ON LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY

AU122100 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 May 80 p 3

[Greetings telegram from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, and Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, to Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR President, and Lubomir Strougal, chairman of the CSSR Government]

[Text] Dear comrades, on the 35th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia from Hitlerite fascism by the glorious Soviet Army, we most cordially congratulate you, the CPCZ Central Committee, the CSSR Government and the fraternal Czechoslovak people on behalf of the SED Central Committee and of the GDR Council of Ministers and people.

The historic victory of the USSR 35 years ago also brought freedom to the Czechoslovak peoples who had made an important contribution to the routing of German fascism. It opened up for them the possibility of victoriously completing the struggle against the old exploiters' system and for the establishment of a new Czechoslovak state on a truly democratic basis.

Under the leadership of its Marxist-Leninist party, the Czechoslovak workers class has resolutely utilized this historic chance and, in close alliance with the USSR and the other fraternal countries, has implemented the socialist revolution in Czechoslovakia.

Today the CSSR working people are successfully building the developed socialist society.

Our country's working people sincerely rejoice at the results which are being achieved in the neighboring socialist country in implementing the decisions of the 15th CPCZ Congress.

From the bottom of our heart, we congratulate you, dear comrades, and the fraternal Czechoslovak people on these significant successes that serve at the same time the strengthening of the socialist community and the consolidation of peace.

In close collaboration with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, the CSSR is making a significant contribution to the implementation of the joint peace policy. It consistently opposes the aggravated confrontation course of imperialism.

Our two states are united in the decision to resolutely continue in the future the struggle for the consolidation of world peace, the continuation of detente and the ending of the arms race.

We are able to note with satisfaction that the alliance and friendship ties between our states and peoples are becoming increasingly stronger and that the historic process of their drawing together is advancing successfully. A decisive driving force behind this is the fraternal affinity between the SED and the CPCZ on the basis of our Marxist-Leninist concept of the world and of the principles of proletarian internationalism. Be assured, dear comrades, that the GDR, in the spirit of the Treaty of Friendship Cooperation and Mutual Assistance of 3 October 1977, will also in the future actively work to promote relations of inviolable friendship and all-round cooperation between our neighboring socialist states.

We wish you, dear Czechoslovak comrades, and all communists and all CSSR people new successes in building the developed socialist society. We combine this with our best wishes for good health and personal wellbeing.

PARTY-STATE LEADERS COMMEMORATE LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY

AU121712 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10-11 May 80 pp 1, 2

[Summary] "Berlin--Side by side with the Soviet Union and firmly anchored in the fraternal socialist alliance, our party, workers class and all our people will also in the future spare no effort to defend peace and to strengthen socialism. This historic responsibility of the GDR was reaffirmed on Friday [9 May] by the participants in a festive event, invitations to which had been issued by the SED Central Committee, the GDR State Council and Council of Ministers, and the National Council of the National Front on the 35th anniversary of the liberation from Hitlerite fascism by the glorious Soviet Army."

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, SED Central Committee Politburo members Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber, as well as the other politburo members and candidate members and other personalities were welcomed with cordial applause at the German State Opera House Unter den Linden. The festive event opened with the national anthems of the USSR and GDR. In his speech Horst Sindermann conveyed fraternal greetings to the Soviet class comrades as well as the heartfelt gratitude of the communists and all GDR working people.

"Also attending the festive event were members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Hermann Axen, Gerhard Grueneberg, Kurt Hager, Joachim Herrmann, Werner Krolikowski, Erich Mielke, Guenter Mittag, Erich Mueckenberger, Konrad Naumann, Alfred Neumann; and Harry Tisch, Horst Dohlus, Werner Jarowinsky, Egon Krenz, Inge Lange and Gerhard Schuerer.

"Present were Prof Dr Erich Correns, president of the National Council of the National Front; deputies to the State Council chairman Dr Manfred Gerlach, Ernst Goldenbaum and Gerald Goetting; deputies to the chairman of the Council of Ministers Manfred Flegel, Wolfgang Rauchfuss, Dr Hans Reichelt, Rudolph Schulze, Dr Gerhard Weiss and Dr Herbert Weiz." The participants also included SED Central Committee members and candidate members, members of the Council of Ministers, the Presidium of the Peoples Chamber and State Council and other personalities.

Guests cordially greeted at the festive event were Petr Abrasimov, USSR ambassador to the GDR; Army Gen Yevgenity Invanovskiy, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany; Col Gen Ivan Mednikov, member of the Military Council of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany and chief of the Political Administration; Army Gen Ivan Shavrov, representative of the commander in chief of the Combined Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact to the GDR's National Peoples Army; as well as other high-ranking Soviet military men. Attending the event were delegations of personalities of USSR public life and of the Soviet Society for Friendship with the GDR under the leadership of Army Gen Nikolay Lyachenko and pilot-cosmonaut Maj Gen Anatoliy Filipchenko.

The invitation had also been accepted by chief of diplomatic missions accredited to the GDR led by the doyen of the diplomatic corps, Tunisian Ambassador Moncef Jaafar.

CHURCH GROUP MEETS WITH USSR RELIGIOUS BODIES

AU100942 East Berlin NEUE ZEIT in German 7 May 80 p 5

[Text] A 12-day tour undertaken by an Evangelical Free Church delegation from the GDR in early April at the invitation of the USSR All-Union Council of the Gospel Christians-Baptists served the purpose of the further development and deepening of the already close and friendly relations between the Union of Gospel Christians-Baptists in the USSR and the GDR Federation of Evangelical Free Church congregations. [paragraph continues]

The delegation, led by President Herbert Moret of Berlin, devoted particular attention to meetings and contacts with congregations of the Gospel Christians-Baptists in various regions of the country.

The visit began with a stay of several days in Moscow where the guests were received by President Klimenko and Secretary General Bichkov at the headquarters of the All-Union Council of the Gospel Christians-Baptists. They met with 30 superintendents from all parts of the USSR who were staying in Moscow for an advanced training course. At divine services the GDR guests conveyed greetings. They also gave greetings messages and contributions to sermons in Novosibirsk and Alma Ata. The hosts in turn provided a good insight into the congregations' life and activities. Thus the Novosibirsk congregation reported about plans to remodel their church which, because of the congregation's growth, urgently needs an enlargement.

The visit of the GDR delegation ended with a final meeting in Moscow at which further mutual visits were agreed on. In addition to their bilateral relations, the two free churches in the USSR and in the GDR also are linked by their joint membership in the European Baptist Federation and the Baptist World Union.

BRIEFS

CONGO PARTY DELEGATION VISIT--A delegation of the Congolese Workers Party (PCT) arrived on Sunday for an official visit to the GDR at the invitation by the SED Central Committee. The delegation, which is headed by Florent Tsiba, PCT Central Committee Politburo member, will acquaint itself with the SED's experience gained in ideological work. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 May 80 p 2 AU]

ALGERIAN BROADCASTING AGREEMENT--A protocol on the deepening and concretization of cooperation between GDR radio and Radiodiffusion Television Algerienne (RTA) for the years 1980-81 was signed on Saturday in Algiers. Rudolf Singer, SED Central Committee member and chairman of the GDR State Committee for Radio, and RTA Director-General Abderrahmane Laghouati, signed the agreement which provides, among other things, for the exchange of staffers and programs. A protocol on the cooperation between the television stations of the two countries was signed on the same day. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 May 80 p 2 AU]

NEW ZLOTY EXCHANGE RATE--The Press Office of the chairman of the Council of Ministers announced: A new foreign currency exchange rate for noncommercial payments between the GDR mark and the zloty goes into effect on 15 May 1980 on the basis of a pertinent agreement. Accordingly, GDR citizens acquiring travel money for passport and visa free tourist traffic to the Polish People's Republic will receive Z770 for M100 at GDR State Bank branch offices and exchange facilities instead of the previous Z663.44. Exchanges can also in the future be effected up to the desired amount. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 May 80 p 2 AU]

AGREEMENT WITH IRAQI WRITERS--An agreement on cooperation in 1980-81 was signed between the GDR and Iraqi writers associations in continuation of past friendly contacts. The agreement envisages in part mutual study visits of writers as well as the exchange of literary information. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2 May 80 p 4 AU]

SOWING PROGRESS REPORT--By Friday [2 May] the GDR's cooperative farmers and production workers had down sugar beets on 203,772 hectares, that is, 76.9 percent of the area earmarked for that crop. Beet sowing has been completed in Magdeburg Bezirk, the main sugar beet growing area. Potatoes have been planted on 53.9 percent of the 495,000 hectares envisaged for that crop. About one half of the 60,000 hectares earmarked for field vegetables has been sown thus far. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3-4 May 80 p 1 AU]

KADAR-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR WARSAW

LD131620 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 13 May 80

[Excerpt] A Hungarian party and government delegation has left for Warsaw. Our reporter Laszlo Krasso reports from Ferihegy Airport:

Headed by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, a Hungarian party and government delegation left for Warsaw this afternoon to take part in the session of the political consultative committee of the member states of the Warsaw Treaty. The members of the delegation are Gyorgy Lazar, Politburo member and premier; Andras Gyenes, Central Committee secretary; Frigyes Puja, minister of foreign affairs; Army Gen Lajos Czinege, minister of defense; and members of the MSZMP Central Committee.

HAVASI, MEHES, GYENES ATTEND CSSR RECEPTION

LD091814 Budapest MTI in English 1716 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Budapest, May 9 (MTI)--On occasion of the 35th anniversary of the re-birth of Czechoslovakia, the national day of Czechoslovakia, Vaclav Moravec, ambassador in Budapest of the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia, gave a reception on Friday in Budapest.

The reception was attended by Ferenc Havasi, secretary of the Central Committee of the HSWP and member of the HSWP Political Committee, Lajos Mehes, first secretary of the Budapest Party Committee and member of the HSWP Political Committee, Andras Gyenes, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, Imre Katona, secretary of the Presidential Council, Gyula Kallai, president of the National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front, Janos Berecz, department head of the HSWP Central Committee, Imre Marjoja, minister of justice, Arpad Pullai, minister of communication and post, Pal Zimon, minister of heavy industry, and Pal Racz, under-secretary of state for foreign affairs.

HUSZAR, CSSR'S HULA SIGN NATIONAL PLAN COORDINATION PROTOCOL

LD132024 Prague CTK in English 1758 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Budapest (CETEKA correspondent)--Czechoslovak and Hungarian deputy premiers and chairmen of the state planning commissions Vaclav Hula and Istvan Huszar signed here (?a) protocol on the coordination of national economy plans for 1981-1985.

They noted that supplies of Hungarian aluminium, grain and food in exchange for coal, coke, metallurgical products and building materials will play an important role in the national economies of the two countries.

Hungary will also supply Czechoslovakia with electrical engineering products, machinery and equipment for the chemical industry, and measuring and regulating equipment, and import Czechoslovak construction machinery, road vehicles, lifting and transport equipment, etc.

The two countries will continue their cooperation on the basis of specialization agreements in the automobile industry, farm and construction machinery, machine tools, equipment for the oil industry and other industrial branches.

CONGOLESE LABOR PARTY DELEGATION LEAVES AFTER VISIT

LD122130 Budapest MTI in English 1654 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Budapest, May 12 (MTI)--The delegation of the Congolese Labour Party paid a visit to Hungary between May 7 and 11 at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party. The delegation was led by Florent Tsiba, member of the Central Committee of the Congolese Labour Party and head of the Press, Propaganda and Information Department of the Central Committee, minister of information, post and communication.

The delegation was received by Miklos Ovari, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee. The delegation also held talks with Imre Gyori, head of the HSWP CC Agitprop Department, and with Janos Berecz, head of the Foreign Affairs Department of the HSWP Central Committee. The delegation met with Arpad Pullai, Hungarian minister of communication and post, as well as with the president of Hungarian radio, and the president of the information office of the Council of Ministers.

The delegation studied the activity and experiences of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party in the field of agitprop work, and got acquainted with the mass information activities of the state bodies and institutions.

The talks were held in a cordial, friendly atmosphere, in the spirit of mutual understanding, and the representatives of the two parties informed each other on the situation of their countries and the activity of their parties. They exchanged views on actual international questions, during which they devoted special attention to the events endangering the detente policy, and questions of the African region. They condemned the imperialist circles--responsible for increasing international tension. They greeted the successes of the progressive forces of Africa achieved in the struggle against imperialism, colonization, neo-colonization and racism. They assured of their solidarity and assistance all the African progressive forces, national liberation movements fighting for attaining and strengthening their actual independence, for their free, independent and democratic development, for social development, for their basic human rights and for democracy.

The Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the Congolese Labour Party endeavour so that the relations of the Hungarian People's Republic and the People's Republic of Congo strengthen. The representatives of the two parties strengthened their intention to develop and expand their relations. The cooperation working plan of the two countries for 1980-1981 was signed in the spirit of this.

The delegation of the Congolese Labour Party left Budapest on Sunday.

BRIEFS

MSZMP DELEGATION TO GUINEA-BISSAU--At the invitation of the Central Committee of the African Party of Independence in Guinea (Bissau) and Cape Verde, an MSZMP delegation led by Central Committee member Lajos Rev traveled to the Republic of Guinea-Bissau on Wednesday. Later, the party delegation will visit the Republic of Cape Verde Islands, the People's Revolutionary Republica of Guinea and the People's Republic of Benin. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 8 May 80 p 5 AU]

GIEREK, JALOLONSKI, BABIUCH GREET SOVIET LEADERS ON VICTORY DAY

AU131056 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10-11 May 80 p 1

[Text of greetings message from PZPR First Secretary Edward Gierek, State Council Chairman Henryk Jablonski and Premier Edward Babiuch to Leonid Brezhnev and Aleksey Kosygin on 35th anniversary of victory in Europe Day]

[Text] To Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, and Comrade Aleksey Kosygin, USSR Council of Ministers chairman, Moscow.

On the occasion of the anniversary of the historic victory over Hitlerite fascism, on behalf of the PZPR Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic and on behalf of the Polish people we convey cordial fraternal greetings to you, the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers and to the heroic Soviet people.

The victory of the Soviet Union and the allied states over the Hitlerite Third Reich brought freedom to the enslaved nations of Europe and freed the world from the threat of annihilation.

The Polish people, who had suffered enormous losses in human life and terrible material destruction in the almost 6 years of war, regained through that historic victory their freedom, returned to their own Piast lands along the Odra and Nysa and took the road to socialist development.

Polish-Soviet brotherhood in arms, the friendship between our peoples and the fraternal alliance between our countries--born in the common struggle against Hitlerite fascism--initiated a new era in Polish-Soviet relations as attested to by the treaty of friendship, mutual assistance and postwar cooperation, signed 35 years ago, and by our countries' participation in the political-defense Warsaw Pact, the 25th anniversary of which we will soon be celebrating.

The alliance with the Soviet Union is the basic guarantee of Poland's security and of the inviolability of its borders and constitutes an important element of the unity and community of the socialist states and a crucial factor in the security and peace in Europe and the world over. Guided by the Eighth PZPR Congress resolutions we will continue to develop the indestructible Polish-Soviet friendship and comprehensive cooperation.

On this anniversary, which is so important for our states and peoples, we cordially greet you and the fraternal Soviet people and send you heartfelt wishes for further successes in communist construction and in the struggle for peace and social progress in the world.

[Signed] Edward Gierek, PZPR Central Committee first secretary; Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic; Edward Babiuch, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic.

BABIUCH THANKS KOSYGIN FOR HOSPITALITY DURING RECENT VISIT

LD081804 Warsaw PAP in English 1535 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] PAP, Warsaw, 8 May--Polish Premier Edward Babiuch, on his return way to Warsaw after a visit to Moscow, sent a message from aboard the plane to Soviet Premier Aleksey Kosygin thanking him for hospitality and expressing the belief that the talks held during the visit, concerning such matters as consolidation of world peace and strengthening of bilateral friendship and cooperation, will have great significance for further development of Polish-Soviet relations, the unity of socialist countries, and peace in Europe and the world.

CULTURAL TALKS HELD WITH ROMANIA; PROTOCOL SIGNED

AU121510 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 May 80 p 6

["Polish-Romanian Cultural and Scientific Cooperation"]

[Text] PAP--The fourth session of the Polish-Romanian mixed commission for cultural cooperation as held in Warsaw 5-8 May. The commission positively evaluated present Polish-Romanian cooperation in education, science, culture and the arts and discussed in detail cooperation between the Polish Academy of Sciences and the Romanian academy, the results of the work done by the experts' committee for textbooks and the course of the cooperation between the Pagart and Aria theater agencies.

The commission also analyzed cooperation between schoolchildren and students in sports and artistic activities and examined the directives for the plan for implementing the 1981-85 accord on cultural and scientific cooperation between Poland and Romania.

At the end of the session a protocol was signed on behalf of Poland by Wladyslaw Loranc, vice minister of culture and art, and on behalf of Romania by Constantin Petre, deputy minister of science and education. Eugeniusz Mielcarek, deputy head of the Central Committee Cultural Department, and Romanian Ambassador Ion Cozma were present.

Constantin Petre met with Marian Dmochowski, vice minister of foreign affairs; Boleslaw Dylak, vice minister of education and upbringing; and Walery Kujawski, vice minister of science, higher education and technology.

JOINT FORUM WITH FRG ON RELATIONS OPENS IN DARMSTADT

LD132330 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] The third Polish-FRG forum devoted to the assessment of the 10-year period of normalization of relations between th two countries and prospects for further development of cooperation between Poland and the FRG opened in Darmstadt today. The deliberations of the forum, set up during the visit paid by Edward Gierek to the FRG in 1976, is attended by parliamentarians, scholars, trade union and youth movement activists, journalists and church representatives from the two countries.

Edward Gierek has sent a message to the participants wishing them fruitful deliberations. The message says, inter alia, that the turn in the relations between Poland and FRG was possible only in the conditions of the detente process developing in Europe. The message also stresses that the shaping of durable principles of peaceful coexistence between the two countries situated in the very heart of Europe is of momentous importance for security and peace. FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has also sent a message to the participants in the forum.

REPORT ON PZPR DELEGATION'S VISIT TO PORTUGAL

AU131537 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10/11 May 80 p 2

["PZPR Central Committee Delegation Has Visited Portugal"]

[Text] PAP, Lisbon--The PZPR Central Committee delegation which visited Portugal at the invitation of the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP] Central Committee has ended its visit. The delegation was led by Zdzislaw Zandarowski, PZPR Politburo candidate member and Central Committee secretary.

As previously reported, Zdzislaw Zandarowski was received by PCP General Secretary Alvaro Cunhal.

During their visit to Portugal members of the delegation toured some areas of the country, had talks with PCP activists and studied problems of industry and agriculture.

Delegation members had a meeting in the Setubal regional committee of the PCP to study the results of party work in Setubal, where the party's influence predominates. The delegation visited the Setubal City Council and was hosted at the Council House by Francisco Lobo, the communist chairman of the council, and by other council Presidium members, who represent Portugal's four largest political parties.

In connection with Victory Day the PZPR delegation placed a wreath at the monument to the victims of the Salazar concentration camp in Tarafal. The monument was erected in Lisbon in honor of the murdered antifascists.

In Alhandra, a small workers town, a rally was held on the evening of 8 May under the slogan of strengthening the friendship between the PCP and the PZPR. Zdzislaw Zandarowski and Central Committee Secretary Octavio Pato made speeches which were warmly applauded by the rally audience.

Zdzislaw Zandarowski stressed that the PZPR and the PCP are linked by ties of internationalist friendship. Ever since the memorable April of 1974, he said, all the Polish people have shared with you your joy in the victory of democracy over fascist dictatorship. Thanks to its Marxist-Leninist line, the PCP is able to dynamically increase its ranks and to enjoy the great trust of the Portuguese masses as a defender of their interests, of the interests of all the Portuguese people and of the cause of democracy and peace.

Referring to the 35th anniversary of the victory over fascism, O. Pato spoke of the enormous sacrifices suffered by the Polish people for the sake of that victory. He stressed that the Portuguese communists want peace, disarmament, cooperation and friendship among nations and devoted a large part of his speech to the PCP's current tasks in defending the threatened achievements of the April revolution.

Accompanied by Polish Ambassador Eugeniusz Szleper, Zandarowski paid a visit to the Revolutionary Council.

On 9 May the delegation had a final meeting with the PCP leadership and left for home.

PZPR, YSP OFFICIALS DISCUSS INTERPARTY CONTACTS

LD132256 Warsaw PAP in English 2109 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Warsaw, 13 May, PAP--PUWP CC Secretary Jerzy Waszczuk had a meeting today with member of the Political Bureau, Secretary of the Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP] C.C. 'Ali Abdul Razga Babib, now on a visit to Poland.

In the course of the friendly talk the guest told Jerzy Waszczuk about the main tasks and goals his party faces in carrying out social and economic transformations in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

Jerzy Waszczuk talked about the main trends of the PUWP CC activities resulting from the 8th PUWP Congress resolutions. Waszczuk and Babib expressed the will to further develop friendly contacts between the PUWP and the Yemeni Socialist Party and pointed to the need to broaden inter-state relations between Poland and Yemen to the benefit of their peoples.

Mr Babib handed Jerzy Waszczuk a letter from General Secretary of the Yemeni Socialist Party 'Ali Nasir Muhammad to PUWP CC First Secretary Edward Gierek.

PAP ANNIVERSARY COMMENTARY PRAISES WARSAW TREATY

LD140838 Warsaw PAP in English 0510 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] Warsaw, 13 May, PAP--In a commentary on the 25th anniversary of signing the Warsaw Treaty PAP wrote that the treaty constituted an important factor of universal peace and security of nations.

The treaty was signed in Warsaw by European socialist countries 10 years after the defeat and capitulation of Nazi Germany and was named after this city which, not only to Poles but also to the entire world, was and will symbolize the highest sacrifice and constructive work.

Our accomplishments and desires are based on a fundamental truth: Poland, the Soviet Union and all its allies as well as the entire mankind can develop and solve key contemporary and future problems only in the conditions of permanent peace. There is no other alternative to this, neither in Europe nor anywhere else on other continents. This was also the point 25 years ago when the Warsaw treaty was being signed and the Warsaw Treaty united armed forces were being formed.

The calling into being of the Warsaw Treaty alliance was caused by mere necessity. The earlier founded NATO organization and its policy, and especially the decision to include the FRG in NATO, caused a direct threat to socialist states and their integrity and independence.

The Warsaw Treaty alliance is a new type of a regional multi-lateral alliance that threatens no European country and is open to be joined by other states. This fully meets the requirements of multi-lateral defensive alliances of this sort envisaged by the U.N. Charter. This is also what makes it different from NATO that is a close military and political grouping whose tasks go beyond the provisions of the international self-defense law and beyond Europe's borders.

The development of the Warsaw Treaty was connected with the changing international situation and it exerted a constructive influence upon it. The socialist countries that have been consistent fighters for the cause of peace and security of nations have considered and continue to consider as their duty the maintaining of their defensive skills on a proper level and a systematic raising of combat readiness of the Warsaw Treaty united armed forces in order to put a stop to any imperialist plottings, when necessary.

With respect to detente, we understand it in a comprehensive way and implement it in the same way. Our ultimate aim is that the process of detente cover all spheres starting from political, economic or cultural contacts and ending in the military field.

Meanwhile, when, for instance, it seemed that the ntion "cold war" will remain forever only a dictionary entry international tension is continually [word indistinct], among other things, by the dangerous escalation of the arms race by the NATO states. Under such circumstances the activities of the Warsaw Treaty organization intensified and their aim is not to waste the accomplishments of peace in Europe so far and all the positive changes resulting from it.

The programme formulated in the Moscow declaration of 1978 and in the Budapest and Berlin communiques of 1979 each provide for a number of essential and constructive steps.

Poland, that is a strong and unshakable link of the Warsaw Treaty alliance, together with the Soviet Union and all her allies persistently and consistently acts in favour of universal peace and security. The declaration on preparation of societies for life in peace that was adopted by the U.N. General Assembly at Poland's initiative contributes to the fact that the world public opinion associates Poland ever more closer with the idea of peace. Edward Gierek's proposal to host in Warsaw a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe put forth at the 8th PUWP Congress has won approval of various political and social forces worldwide. Our nation that experienced so horridly the last world war knows best the value and price of peace. On the eve of the 35th anniversary of the signing of the Warsaw Treaty our leader's words sound so timely: "We believe that common sense will win and so will the understanding of the necessity of saving the process of detente, of ceasing the arms race and of opening roads towards disarmament. All nations demand this."

GIEREK ADDRESSES WAR VETERANS ON VICTORY DAY

AU131131 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10/11 May 80 pp 1,2

["PZPR Central Committee First Secretary's Meeting With War Veterans"]

[Text] PAP--On 9 MAY--THE 35TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE VICTORY OVER GERMAN FASCISM--PZPR FIRST SECRETARY EDWARD GIEREK HELD A SOLEMN MEETING WITH VETERANS ON THE PREMISES OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS IN WARSAW.

The meeting was attended by State Council Chairman Henryk Jablonski; Premier Edward Babiuch; Stanislaw Gucwa, chairman of the ZSL Supreme Committee; Tadeusz W. Mlynczak, chairman of the Democratic Party Central Committee, and by members of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat.

Also present were members of the Supreme Council of the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy, veterans, including those from the Polish Army in the West, resistance fighters at home and abroad and the soldiers of the Polish People's Armed Forces who during the war had marched along the victorious trail from Lenino to Berlin together with the Soviet Army soldiers.

A group of Soviet war veterans was also present.

EDWARD GIEREK CORDIALLY WELCOMED AND GREETED THE MEETING ON THE OCCASION OF THE 35TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE VICTORY OVER THE HITLERITE THIRD REICH AND ALL THOSE WHO DURING WORLD WAR II HAD FOUGHT FOR OUR FATHERLAND'S INDEPENDENCE AND FOR FREEDOM OF ALL NATIONS.

It is our national pride, he said, that we fought against fascism on all fronts from the very beginning to the very end of the last war and that the soldiers of the Polish People's Armed Forces planted white-and-red banners side by side with the victorious banners of the Soviet Army on the ruins of conquered Berlin.

Edward Gierek stressed that the victory anniversary is of special significance for us, particularly for the participants in the struggles against Hitlerite fascism. That is because we are a generation that determined through its struggle and work the fates, political system and world position of our fatherland. The aspirations of our nation's progressive forces led by the Polish Workers Party mapped out the lines of our activities that have been responsible for the fact that we have forged military victory into political victory and that Poland has regained its existence in a new, socialist shape based on ideas of social justice.

On the 35th anniversary of the victory, E. Gierek said, we cordially greet all the Poles who fought for our fatherland's independence and freedom during World War II.

We pay homage to the September soldiers, to partisans and to all resistance fighters who, fighting side by side with the Soviet Army, helped liberate Poland from Hitlerite enslavement.

We pay homage to the soldiers to the Polish Armed Forces in the West who, side by side with the allied armies, shed their blood at fronts often far removed from their fatherland.

We pay homage to the over 6 million of our countrymen who lost their lives in the battles with the aggressor or were murdered in the Hitlerite camps and torture chambers.

We will never forget the soldiers of the heroic Soviet Army, 600,000 of whom fell on our soil in the common struggle for victory over fascism.

While greeting all soldiers of the former anti-Hitlerite coalition, we will always bear in mind that the Soviet Union was mainly responsible for the final victory over the Hitlerite Third Reich and that the Soviet Army soldiers liberated our fatherland.

DRAWING LESSONS FROM OUR PEOPLE'S HISTORY, E. GIEREK CONTINUED, WE MUST REMEMBER THAT THE VICTORY THAT EXACTED SUCH ENORMOUS LOSSES FROM US MAKES IT MANDATORY ON US NEVER TO RELENT IN OUR EFFORTS TO STRENGTHEN PEACE, DISARMAMENT AND DETENTE IN THE RELATIONS AMONG STATES AND NATIONS AND TO INSURE THE SECURITY OF OUR COUNTRY AND THE INVIOLABILITY OF OUR BORDERS. OUR PEOPLE'S PATRIOTIC UNITY, THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF OUR NATIONAL ECONOMY, OUR DEFENSE READINESS AND, ABOVE ALL, OUR ALLIANCE AND FRIENDSHIP WITH THE FRATERNAL SOVIET UNION ARE THE FOUNDATIONS AND GUARANTEES OF THOSE AIMS.

Very soon we will celebrate the 25th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact, which is a reliable defense alliance of the socialist community and a guarantee of our people's security and peaceful work.

Implementing the eighth congress resolutions, we will do our best in insuring favorable conditions for our fatherland's further effective development.

On behalf of the supreme authorities of the party and the state and of the National Unity Front, E. Gierek extended cordial thanks to the participants in the meeting for their contribution to the victory over fascism and for their share in building People's Poland and expressed his highest esteem for them.

He cordially greeted the Soviet war veterans whose presence at Victory Day celebrations symbolized the brotherhood in arms and ideas that indissolubly binds the Soviet and Polish veterans, armies and nations.

In conclusion E. Gierek extended his best wishes to the gathering.

Marshal Michal Rola-Zymierski, former commander of the Polish Armed Forces, offered cordial thanks on behalf of the gathering and said that the veterans will always continue to serve the party and the people to the best of their abilities.

BRIEFS

CULTURAL TALKS WITH AUSTRIA--From 5-8 May an Austrian delegation had talks in the Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs on cultural, scientific and educational cooperation up to 1983. The sides agreed to expand some of the present forms of cooperation to enrich the two countries' cultural life. Ambassador H. Wolfram, chairman of the Austrian delegation, had talks with M. Dobrosielski, vice minister of foreign affairs, and with W. Kujawski, vice minister of science, higher education and technology. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 May 80 p 6 AU]

BUCHAREST MEMORIAL MEETING FOR TITO HELD 8 MAY

AU081930 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1805 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 8/5/1980--On the day of President Josip Broz Tito's funeral, at which the Romanian people is represented by its highest exponent President Nicolae Ceausescu--a meeting of mourning took place in Bucharest. Other meetings of mourning were arranged in various towns of the country. On large buildings, the state flags of Romania and Yugoslavia were flown at half-mast.

The Bucharest meeting was attended by Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP; Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP; Gheorghe Radulescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, vice-president of the State Council; Emil Bobu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, chairman of the Central Council of the General Trade Union Confederation of Romania; Gheorghe Pana, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first secretary of the Bucharest City Party Committee; Ion Patan, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, deputy prime minister; members of the CC of the RCP; ministers; representatives of the SDUF [Socialist Democracy and Unity Front]; UCY [Union of Communist Youth] and other mass and public organizations, executives of central institutions, men of science and culture, generals and officers, working people of the capital city's enterprises and institutions.

Taking part were Trifun Nikolic, ambassador of the SFRY to Bucharest, and embassy staff.

Against a red flag-draped background of the radio and television hall where the mourning meeting was held, was the black-edged portrait of the late president flanked by the state flags of Romania and Yugoslavia flown at half-mast.

The audience observed a minute's silence in the memory of President Josip Broz Tito.

Addressing the meeting, Gheorghe Radulescu said: With saddened hearts we have gathered today at this meeting of mourning to pay homage to the late president of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, president of the Presidium of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, president of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia. Josip Broz Tito, a top militant of the international communist and working-class movement, a prominent personality of the world today, a great and close friend of Socialist Romania, of the Romanian people.

I was delegated by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu to express the boundless grief of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, the State Council and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, of all communists, all working people in Romania for the heavy loss of the friendly Yugoslav peoples, of the progressive, revolutionary anti-imperialist forces everywhere.

To all the citizens of our homeland, President Tito's name is connected with the staunch fight for the ideals of the working class, for building socialism in Yugoslavia--whose prestigious leader he was for many decades--for making the neighbour friendly country play an active, dynamic role internationally. They have known and praised him as a communist revolutionary who firmly promoted worldwide the struggle for independence, sovereignty, progress and peace.

The speaker then paid tribute to President Tito's prominent personality, to his great merits on a national and international plane.

President Tito, the speaker said, was a great friend of Romania who made a highly significant contribution to the development of the relations of friendship, solidarity and collaboration between our countries and peoples. The powerful growth of these relations over the past 15 years is the direct outcome of the many meetings and talks between Nicolae Ceausescu and Josip Broz Tito. The two party and state leaders set the basis of a durable Romanian-Yugoslav collaboration which has steadily developed in various fields--economic, political, technical, scientific, cultural--and of a broad cooperation on an international plane.

President Tito often showed his affection for President Nicolae Ceausescu, the speaker said pointing out that the personal friendship between the two party and state leaders, grounded on mutual esteem and respect, was a decisive factor in the consolidation of the Romanian-Yugoslav relations, example of relations between two socialist countries.

Pointing to the development of the relations of friendship and solidarity, to the active collaboration between the Romanian Communist Party and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, the speaker highlighted that these relations were steadily grounded on the principles of autonomy, fully equal rights, non-interference in internal affairs, strict observance of each party's right to independently elaborate its own policy, to choose the ways of revolutionarily transforming society in keeping with the specific conditions in which it carries on its activity. The RCP and the LCY have also worked for the promotion of these principles in the relations within the entire international communist and working-class movement as the sole possible groundwork for a new-type unity and solidarity. They also make sustained efforts for developing the collaboration between the communist parties and the socialist, social democratic parties, the progressive and democratic forces, the national liberation movements, for strengthening their unity in the struggle for peace, detente and security, for social progress.

Romania, just as Yugoslavia, declares for the development of friendship and collaboration among all socialist countries, in the interests of their peoples, of enhancing the influence and prestige of socialism in the world. Our countries unflinchingly militate for a political settlement of all international differences or conflicts, against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, actively collaborate in international life for the assertion of the policy of full equality among nations, of respect for the peoples' right to develop freely, without any outside interference. Our countries broadly collaborate for achieving security and cooperation on the European Continent, for translating into fact the principles and provisions of the Helsinki Final Act as a unitary whole, for a thorough preparation of the future all-European meeting in Madrid which should lead to tangible measures for developing inter-European cooperation, to military disengagement and disarmament without which security and peace in Europe and throughout the world are inconceivable.

Lying in the Balkans, Romania and Yugoslavia steadily work for the establishment of friendly relations of mutual respect and cooperation, of good neighbourliness among the peoples in the area, for the transformation of the Balkans into a zone of peace and collaboration.

The social and political ideals of the Romanian and Yugoslav peoples, the great objectives our states set both on an internal and international plane, their fundamental interests are in full concordance and provide conditions for a lasting mutual collaboration which will steadily strengthen, opening new chapters in the history of the relations of close friendship between Romania and Yugoslavia.

On the solid bases laid by President Nicolae Ceausescu and Josip Broz Tito we are convinced that the relations of friendship and productive collaboration between Romania and Yugoslavia, between our peoples will further develop and strengthen.

The life and work of this great politician and experienced statesman are a guarantee of unity for the peoples of the neighbour and friendly country--that consider him a symbol of their aspirations--and a stimulus to the forces of peace and progress everywhere--that pay their respects to him today--to continue their fight to the final victory.

Sharing the grief of the Yugoslav peoples on the death of the great leader, the speaker said in conclusion, the communists, the working people in Romania are firmly convinced that the peoples of friendly Yugoslavia will unswervingly follow the road opened by President Tito continuing his everlasting work for the flourishing of Socialist Yugoslavia.

SCINTEIA HIGHLIGHTS PAST SACRIFICES, STRUGGLES ON VICTORY DAY

AU091900 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1730 GMT 9 May 80

["Significance of May 9 in Romania"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 9/5/1980--May 9 is a double celebration for the Romanian people: the proclamation of Romania's state independence (on May 9, 1977 the Romanian Parliament, in tune with the will of the entire people, proclaimed the state independence of the country), and the celebration of 35 years since the victory over fascism. The two dates, stresses SCINTEIA in a wide editorial published in its May 9 issue, signify--in the souls and conscience of the Romanians--the same aspiration that has ever been their motive power: to live freely as sole masters in their country. The newspaper of the CC of the RCP highlights that the entire history of the Romanian people as an endless struggle for self-dependent development, never-ending action for liberty.

The great political act of May 9, 1877, the mentioned article shows, would be sealed in the next months by the heavy blood sacrifices of the Romanian Army, which fought glorious fights, alongside the Russian troops, in the 1877-1878 war. The country's independence was not a gift to the Romanian people, it was not decided by the diplomacy of some big powers. It was the conquest, the doing of the Romanian people. Once more, it proved that a people, no matter how small, cannot be defeated if it is firmly resolved to make any sacrifice for its country's freedom, that sooner or later its fight will win.

In the next decades, when the policy of the exploiting classes and the intensification of the foreign monopolies' penetration maimed seriously the country's sovereignty, the torch of the fight for the defence and consolidation of state independence was taken over by the working class, by its political party.

Referring to the pre-war period and to that following the war, SCINTEIA goes on: The Romanian Communist Party was the promoter of the struggle against fascism, in defence of the homeland's independence and freedom, of her territorial integrity. In the years of war, the party inspired the struggle against the Hitlerite invaders; the party rallied around its all patriotic, democratic forces of the nation, the broad mass of the people, organizing and leading to victory the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution of social and national liberation of August 1944.

In the new epoch inaugurated in our years, the years of socialism, the Romanian people's century-old aspirations fully came true, enjoying real independence, living freely, master in its country.

In connection with the anniversary of 35 years since the conclusion of the Second World War, the daily mentions then the important contribution the Romanian people made to the victory over fascism in 1945.

Joining the big anti-Hitler coalition of the peoples right after the beginning of the August 1944 insurrection, fighting shoulder to shoulder with the Soviet soldiers, the Romanian Army scored new pages of heroism in the numerous hard battles fought for chasing away the fascist invaders from the homeland, then for the liberation of Hungary, Czechoslovakia and part of Austria.

The working people of Romania, the paper shows, pay warm homage today to the peoples of the Soviet Union--the country which bore the brunt of the war against fascism and whose armies dealt the decisive blows at the fascist war machine, to the peoples of the United States, Britain, France, of the other countries of the anti-fascist coalition, to the fighters of the resistance movements, partisans, all liberation forces in the countries invaded by the Nazi, to the Chinese people and the other peoples in Asia who rose to fight and made heavy sacrifices to defeat the Japanese militarism, to all those who by their fight and sacrifice contributed to the triumph of the sacred cause of peoples' freedom.

The celebration of three decades and a half since the conclusion of the Second World War occasions a strong assertion of the peoples' will to forbid the repetition of such holocausts, stresses SCINTEIA, warning readers on the present international developments, which bring to mankind the danger of a military confrontation with unforeseable consequences. All this, the article stresses, still more imperiously emphasizes the necessity of taking into consideration the fundamental lessons of the Second World War, lessons which keep fully valid.

Recalling in this context the circumstances in which Hitler's Germany ignited the war, the newspaper underlines: In the light of the realities of history, the main and fundamental conclusion to be drawn from that terrible conflagration is the urgent need, the absolute imperative that the peoples, the broadest democratic and progressive forces--communists, socialists and social-democrats, the national liberation movements, the ruling parties of the countries embarked on the road of self-reliant development, the most varied civic, youth and women's organizations, political groups of most varied orientations and tendencies--should act in close unity, convergently, both on a national and on an international plane, for preventing the outburst of a new world conflagration.

Another conclusion of essential significance emphasized by the lesson of the Second World War is the primordial requirement of some real disarmament measures.

Under the present circumstances, when new weapons and fight technology exist with unthinkable destructive power, the newspaper shows a war would mean an unprecedented catastrophe, endangering the very civilization of the whole mankind, the life of each inhabitant of the planet.

In the name of the right to life--the first and the most important human right--the halting is necessary of the breathtaking arms race, the reduction of military expenditures, of effectives and armaments, the withdrawal of foreign troops within their national borders, the dismantling of military bases on the territory of other states, the establishment of the military equilibrium at ever lower levels, as well as the taking of other real and effective disarmament measures, of nuclear disarmament above all.

The fact that the Second World War burst out just like the first one on the European Continent, demonstrates the huge importance of turning Europe into a continent of peace and collaboration. Europe's security is an essential demand for its peoples as well as for the fate of world peace. The 35th anniversary of the end of the war is the most adequate opportunity, SCINTEIA notes, for intensifying the struggle of the people's masses against the location of new missiles, of any new arms and military means, for concrete steps to be made on the road of military disengagement and disarmament--this being the prerequisite of the preparation of the Madrid meeting.

History has also proved how closely interwoven are the peoples' independence, the banning of the policy of strength and the cause of peace. This link is by far more obvious at present when the peoples' will to be free is manifest with unprecedented strength, when t he strict observance of national independence, of each people's right to be master of its own fate, to decide by itself its own ways of social-political development, the rigorous application of all the norms and principles of interstate relations are the keystone of peace and detente in the world. It is only on such a base that lasting relations of confidence and understanding, of collaboration on an equal footing can be really established. Contrary wise whenever these rights are violated or disregarded, peace and detente are seriously endangered.

Noting in conclusion that in today's world there is indeed a host of serious problems, hotbeds of tension, conflicts that might snowball into another world conflagration, but that at the same time, there are forces in today's world fully capable to halt this dangerous course, to determine the peaceful settlement of interstate conflicts and disputes, to safeguard peace, the most precious value of mankind. [as received]

Solemnly celebrating the independence day and the victory day the Romanian people reaffirms its determination to further act in the selfsame vigour, for the promotion of the peoples' supreme aspirations after peace, security, and independent development.

CEAUSESCU, HUA GUOFENG EXCHANGE TOASTS AT 9 MAY DINNER

AU101244 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0815 GMT 10 May 80

["Dinner in Honor of Chairman Hua Guofeng"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 10/5/1980--In the evening of May 9 Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania gave a dinner in honour of Hua Guofeng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, who paid a short visit to Romania.

The dinner was participated in by Prime Minister Ilie Verdet, by other members of the party and state leadership of Romania, as well as by the officials who accompanied the distinguished Chinese guest.

In his toast Nicolae Ceausescu thanked the guest for having answered his invitation to pay a short visit to Romania and expressed his satisfaction at the exchange of views they had on the relations between the two countries, as well as on the current international situation, emphasized their identical or similar stands, their common wish to intensify their collaboration for the settlement of international problems in a democratic spirit, in the interest of the policy of peace, of peoples' independence.

Of course, President Nicolae Ceausescu said, there are many problems in international life. A sharpening of contradictions is manifest, but the peoples want independence, want peace, want to be masters of their destinies and therefore, we can look with confidence in the progress of the international life, we can trust the peoples that they will know how to secure independence and peace their economic and social development, their welfare.

Referring to the aspects of the intensification of bilateral collaboration, approached during the talks, President Nicolae Ceausescu expressed his content for the way in which this collaboration was developed and the wish that it should be raised onto an ever higher level. That is why, he said, we consider that your visit, although short, as well as the talks we had, will contribute to the development of solidarity and collaboration between our parties and peoples.

In conclusion, Nicolae Ceausescu proposed a toast to the good health of Hua Guofeng, of the other present officials, to an ever closer collaboration between the two parties and peoples, expressing his conviction that this will serve both their reciprocal interests and the general cause of independence, collaboration and peace, as well as the assertion of the principles of socialism.

Answering, Hua Guofeng stressed with satisfaction that the relations between the two countries are developing very well, especially after the visit Nicolae Ceausescu paid to China. The relations between our parties and countries--underlined Hua Guofeng--are grounded on fully equal rights and reciprocal respect and that is why they are developing so well. Considering that the Romanian-Chinese relations can be an example, Hua Guofeng further showed that the sincere exchanges of experience and opinions did not mean the elimination of different opinions. As far as the international major problems and the bilateral relations are concerned, our stands are identical, the speaker said.

The guests showed then that the relations between China and Romania are dynamic and that they would develop even more. Personally, he said, I respect Nicolae Ceausescu very much also for the fact that he expresses his point of view very clearly in the major problems even when abnormal circumstances arise on an international plane. Naturally, the speaker underlined, Nicolae Ceausescu enjoys a wide support and great respect from the Romanian people, due to his many qualities. Then, showing that during the visit they exchanged views both on important international problems and on bilateral ones, Hua Guofeng expressed his full accord with Nicolae Ceausescu's statement that our stands are identical or similar. It is very useful--he said--that exchanges of experience and opinions should be made as it helps the strengthening of friendship and collaboration, the deepening of reciprocal knowledge. In conclusion, Hua Guofeng raised a toast to the good health of Nicolae Ceausescu, to all present officials, to the continuous development of the relations of friendship between the two parties and countries.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES LIBYAN OIL SECRETARY

AU121649 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received, at Snagov, 'Abd as-Salam Muhammad az-Zaq'ar, secretary of petroleum of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and chairman of the Libyan side in the joint Romanian-Libyan governmental commission for economic and technological cooperation, whose proceedings took place in Bucharest. The meeting was attended by Comrade Ion Patan, deputy prime minister of the government and chairman of the Romanian side of the commission. Andrei Pacuraru, Romania's ambassador to Tripoli, and ('Abd as-Salam al-Magabi), Libya's charge d'affaires ad-interim to Bucharest, were also present.

During the meeting, both sides pointed out with satisfaction the good relations of friendship and cooperation continuously developing between Romania and Libya, in accordance with decisions and understandings concluded at the highest level. In this respect, they stressed the decisive role for developing and diversifying the Romanian-Libyan cooperation following from meetings and talks between President Nicolae Ceausescu and Libyan leader Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. They expressed the common desire to continue to act to intensify and expand trade exchanges and economic cooperation and collaboration to the benefit and in the interest of the two countries and peoples and of progress and understanding among nations. The sides positively assessed the contribution of the joint Romanian-Libyan governmental commission for identifying and applying new forms of expanding and diversifying economic and scientific-technological cooperation between Romania and Libya.

The exchange of views on certain topical issues of international life highlighted the need to act for a political and negotiated resolution of all differences between states, to the benefit of the cause of peace, detente and international understanding.

In this respect the sides highlighted the importance of an overall solution in the Middle East conducive to Israel's withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories and to a solution of the Palestinian people's problem, including the creation of an independent Palestinian state.

The meeting proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

Protocol Signed

AU121650 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Proceedings of the 7th session of the joint Romanian-Libyan governmental commission for economic and technological cooperation concluded in Bucharest. The session's protocol was signed for Romania by Ion Patan, deputy prime minister of the government, and for Libya by 'Abd as-Salam Muhammad az-Zaqar, secretary of petroleum of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. The document provides for intensifying cooperation in oil exploitation, industry, transportation, construction and agriculture. It also envisages measures for developing technological cooperation, expanding trade exchanges and developing technological cooperation, expanding trade exchanges and developing cooperation in other fields of mutual interest. Ratification instruments of the long-term Romanian-Libyan trade agreement signed in April 1979 in Benghazi were also exchanged today in Bucharest.

Meeting With Minister Trofin

AU121908 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 12/5/1980--Virgil Trofin, deputy prime minister and minister of mining, oil and geology, received on may 12 'Abd as-Salem Muhammed az-Zaqar, Libyan secretary for petroleum. During the talks, approached were aspects of the economic cooperation between Romania and Libya in the extractive industry, in the oil and gas industry. New measures for developing it in future were established.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES PDRY PARTY SECRETARY SALIH MUTI'

AU131356 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu today received Muhammad Salih Muti', member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, [PDRY] who visiting our country at the invitation of the RCP Central Committee. The meeting proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Talks on Relations, Cooperation

AU131936 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1810 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 13/5/1980--Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of Romania, received on May 13 Muhammad Salih Muti', member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the Yemen Socialist Party of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, now on a visit to Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP. The guest handed over to Nicolae Ceausescu a message of friendship from the secretary-general of the CC of the Yemen Socialist Party, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, expressing the wish to work for developing the relations of collaboration and friendship between the two parties, countries and peoples.

Nicolae Ceausescu conveyed 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, the Political Bureau of the CC of the YSP, warm greetings and best wishes, ever greater successes to the Yemen people in the self-reliant economic and social development as well as in the reunification of the homeland.

During the talks recalled with satisfaction were the good relations steadily developing between the Romanian Communist Party and the Yemen Socialist Party, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. The wish was expressed to intensify and expand these relations to the benefit of the two countries and peoples, of the cause of peace and understanding among nations. Approached were also some current international questions, stress being laid on the need for intensified efforts by all states and governments for halting the aggravation of the international political situation, for resuming and furthering the policy of detente grounded on the strict observance in the interstate relations of the principles of national independence and sovereignty, equal rights, mutual advantage, non-interference in internal affairs and non-recourse to the threat or use of force.

The two parties' resolve was expressed to cooperate more closely on an international plane to further make their contribution to the political, negotiated settlement of interstate differences, of the major issues confronting mankind, to the efforts for consolidating peace, understanding and cooperation among nations, for promoting new-type interstate relations. In this framework highlighted was the need for solving the Middle East situation by means of negotiations, through the achievement of a global peace in the region on the basis of Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in 1967, the settlement of the Palestinian people's issue, the setting up of an independent Palestinian state included. It was stressed that peace and security called for firm steps towards disarmament, nuclear in the first place, towards the liquidation of underdevelopment and the building of a new international economic order which should ensure the free and independent development of each and every country. Like-wise, highlighted was the significance of building a security and cooperation system in Europe, stress being laid on the importance of a thorough preparation of the Madrid meeting this year.

The interview passed in a cordial, friendly atmosphere.

CEAUSESCU LEAVES FOR WARSAW PACT MEETING IN POLAND

AU131325 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, this afternoon left for the Polish People's Republic to participate in the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member-states. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu is accompanied by Comrades Ilie Verdet, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and prime minister of the government; Virgil Cazacu, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee; Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the party Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs; and Maj Gen Constantin Olteanu, member of the RCP Central Committee and minister of national defense.

On his departure from Otopeni Airport, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu was seen off by Comrade Elena Ceausescu and by Comrades Iosif Banc, Emil Bobu, Ion Coman, Nicolae Constantin, Constantin Dascalescu, Janos Fazekas, Ludovic Fazekas, Cornelia Filipas, Petre Lupu, Paul Niculescu, Gheorghe Oprea, Gheorghe Pana, Ion Ratan, Gheorghe Radulescu, Leonte Rautu, Aneta Spornic, Virgil Trofin, Stefan Voitec, Mihai Gere, Suzana Gadea, Ion Ionita, Ana Muresan, Elena Nae, Ion Ursu, Richard Winter and Ilie Radulescu as well as by members of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council and the government, by leaders of central institutions and mass and public organizations and by generals. Jerzy Kusiak, ambassador of the Polish People's Republic of Bucharest, and members of the embassy staff also were present.

COMMENTATORS CRITICIZE NEPSZABADSAG VIEWS ON TITO, FUTURE

Sundic Criticism

LD131546 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] We begin this part of our bulletin with foreign policy, on the incorrect writing of the Hungarian party paper NEPSZABADSAG on post-Tito Yugoslavia. Here is a commentary by Milika Sundic:

The presence of a large number of foreign statesmen at the funeral of President Tito which was also the largest gathering of its kind in history, a gathering which could have assembled only at the bier of the leader of the Yugoslav revolution and the most outstanding personality of the present epoch, has been noted by the world press as an unprecedented event which left a powerful impression and which would be much talked about and remembered for a long time to come.

With certain exceptions we can be both satisfied and proud about everything that has in recent days been said and written about Tito and his great work and about the dignified farewell to Tito by the whole of Yugoslavia. On this occasion, however, reference will be made to an exception. This is the question of the commentary in the Hungarian party paper NEPSZABADSAG published on the day of Tito's funeral. In polemicizing with some Western papers, NEPSZAGADSAG in fact does so from explicit bloc positions without much tact or sense of politeness. Half of the world, NEPSZABADSAG says, that is, that part under the influence of Western Hemisphere repeats that the essence of Tito's work is concentrated in the tragic opposition in the forties. The Hungarian party organ has in mind the Yugoslav communists' resistance to Stalin and Stalinism, undoubtedly one of the most significant stages ofthe Yugoslav socialist revolution.

What is astounding, however, is the fact that NEPSZABADSAG describes this opposition to Stalin and Stalinism as tragic but not so Stalin's onslaughts on Yugoslavia, its communist party and above all on Tito. In the part of the commentary which deals with the fate of great legacies, NEPSZABADSAG says the following: In this respect the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia are now facing the moment of maturity. And then it went on to add: Maturity examinations are turning points in the life of every man, and in a figurative sense, in the life of every society. As if the Hungarian paper doubts what will happen to Yugoslavia after Tito.

Throughout their whole life the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia have passed the test of their maturity not only once but on innumerable occasions, in all the crucial stages which the Yugoslav revolution has experienced to date. And the farewell to Tito too, though a most painful experience, represented a great test of maturity of all the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia. We will not ask anyone to verify this test just as we have not asked a verification for the earlier tests either.

NEPSZABADSAG's reference to 1948 too is odd. Odd and ambiguous. The Hungarian party organ says that in that year the Yugoslav communists felt all of a sudden like fish without water. The comparison is both incorrect and malicious. Yugoslav communists lacked nothing in resisting all attempts by Stalin and his allies to bring the Yugoslav revolution to its knees. Had they done so, Yugoslavia would never be that which it is and which it will remain--free and independent.

Meanwhile we do agree with NEPSZABADSAG about relations of friendship between Hungary and Yugoslavia not being conditional on the differences between us. However, we do not accept the assessment that the five-point star in the coat of arms of our countries is sufficient for this. Much more than this is needed because we have reasons to be suspicious about much that has been done and is being done under the five-point star. This was demonstrated in 1948 as well as on many occasions later. Only the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia and the LCY are called upon--and no one else--to be the guardian of Tito's work and legacy. This is the greatest vow to the revolution which Tito led and to the party that Tito headed for 43 years.

Milutin Milenkovic Criticism

AU131717 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 13 May 80

[Milutin M'lenkovic commentary]

[Text] In connection with some unusual and inaccurate observations made by the Hungarian daily NEPSZABADSAG, here is a talk by Milutin Milenkovic:

The Hungarian newspapers and radio and television programs have made a noteworthy contribution to the reports which the entire world press carried during the Yugoslav, and the general human, mourning for Tito, reports of understandable feeling that were carried to an extent not previously seen. In the spirit of friendly relations carefully nurtured between our country and Hungary for years, the leading daily NEPSZABADSAG also carried in its Sunday issue a full-page warm article with illustrations which with the force of documents bore witness to a Belgrade in mourning. That, by the way, also was the title of the reportage.

For this reason, certain passing, but not unessential, political statements found in the article of this influential Budapest newspaper have a strange effect. The NEPSZABADSAG's correspondent says that one of the most shining historic periods of Tito's struggle against (?every kind) of subordination, in 1948, was a tragic opposition to other parties and that at that time the Yugoslav communists were like a fish out of water. Likewise, in a passage the Hungarian daily claims that the Yugoslav peoples are now facing a test of maturity to prove that they are capable of progressing without any support, and in this connection it points to certain aspects of unequal development of certain parts of Yugoslavia as the vital problems of Tito's inheritance.

Polemicizing with certain Western claims that the greatest merit of Josip Broz Tito was what he had done in 1948, NEPSZABADSAG concludes that Yugoslavia is no longer an unstable area of southern Europe as it used to be, but rather, NEPSZABADSAG says, a firm member of the socialist world. These inaccurate and unproductive emphases of the Hungarian daily concerning our past and the essence of our current and future position in the world cannot upset us, but they do not pass unnoticed.

The daily NEPSZABADSAG has carried on many occasions the assessments of the most competent Hungarian personalities, Comrade Kadar in particular, about the character and consequences of the Stalinist year 1948 and about the world and historic importance of Tito's boldness and the Yugoslav unity ir rejecting the concept that prevailed at that time concerning centralist subordination of the communist parties and the socialist countries.

Thus, for instance, at a session of the MSZMP Central Committee marking the 60th anniversary of the party, Janos Kadar said that until 1956 sectarian and dogmatic mistakes prevailed in the Hungarian party leadership that led to grave deviations, a violation of the Leninist norms and legality and to a worsening of the relationship between the party and the masses. The Hungarian party, Kadar continued, in the new phase after 1956 critically and self-critically examined the causes of the tragedy of that time, learning its lessons.

Therefore, for the Yugoslavs the period of 1948 was not a tragic opposition, as the Hungarian colleague describes it today. Likewise, no one should be left in any doubt about the strength of Yugoslavia's domestic and international position now. The speeches of Comrades Doronjski, Kolisevski, Bakaric, Ljubicic and the words and attitude of millions of Yugoslavs attending the funeral of the greatest man of this century and of our entire history have not left any dilemma. Yugoslavia is strong, but not because it is a firm member of the socialist world, as the correspondent of the Hungarian daily notes, but rather as an active, completely independent and nonaligned fighter in the world revolutionary process for full equality and for a strict sovereignty for all countries and peoples and as a self-managing socialist society.

Comrades Tito and Kadar confirmed these foundations of the Yugoslav-Hungarian friendly cooperation, in 1973 at Brioni and in 1974 in Budapest, as well as in September 1977 at Belje. This is clearly stated in the common documents which NEPSZABADSAG'S correspondent, too, should consistently take into consideration.

It should also note that the last MSZMP congress, in March of this year, gave credit to the nonaligned countries for their great contribution to peace and progress in the world.

POLITIKA REVIEWS USSR, U.S. REPORTING ON TITO FUNERAL

AU141033 [Editorial Report] Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian on 10 May, on page three, carries a 750-word report from Moscow by R. Bajalski reviewing the Soviet information media's reporting on the 8 May funeral of SFRY and LCY President Josip Broz Tito. Bajalski reports that in its main political information program entitled "Time" at 1700 GMT on 8 May, the central Soviet television carried "a report from Belgrade on President Tito's funeral during which the announcer mainly read--in addition to some detailed explanations about the report film--the report on the event carried by the official news agency TASS. The television report on the funeral lasted 6 minutes." He further notes that on 9 May all Soviet dailies carried "on their front pages the condensed TASS report" on President Tito's funeral which among other things "cites two or three ideas from the farewell speeches by Stevan Doronjski and Lazar Kolisevski." On the same day PRAVDA also carries "a report from Belgrade by its own correspondent, the first signed article published in the Soviet press in connection with Comrade Tito's death."

Reporting that numerous Soviet officials, representatives of Moscow working collectives and individual citizens signed the book of mourning at the SFRY Embassy, Bajalski singles out the entry by a war veteran who called Tito "statesman of the socialist country of the future." On 8 May in its evening "Time" program, Moscow television also carried a report from the Vnukovo Airport on Leonid Brezhnev's return from Belgrade, Bajalski says and adds th that, judging by the few words addressed by Brezhnev to Ilija Djukic, Yugoslav charge d'affaires, at the airport, "it can be concluded that he was impressed by what he saw, experienced and felt at Comrade Tito's funeral in Belgrade."

Belgrade POLITIKA on the same day and on the same page also carries a 650-word report from New York by its correspondent Jurij Gustincic reviewing the U.S. information media's reporting on and the U.S. public reaction to President Tito's funeral. Gustincic reports that all three national television networks carried a direct relay of President Tito's funeral and then continued to repeat the individual scenes of the funeral throughout the day and the evening. He says that "the Americans experienced the funeral as an expression of deep national sadness and a great historical moment marked both by its severe solemnity and the presence of nearly all the highest political and state leaders of the world." The 9 May newspapers carry on their front pages large pictures "of the Yugoslav people in deep sorrow and of the family walking behind Tito's coffin," Gustincic reports. He says that "those two elements--the grief of the people and the unprecedented gathering of world leaders--represent the focal point of the numerous reports on the funeral that abound throughout the entire press." Gustincic concludes that "both in its public media's reports and comments and in the two statements by President Carter and yesterday's speech by McHenry, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, the United States has escorted Josip Broz Tito on his last journey in a dignified way."

Concluding his report, Gustincic says that "it continues to be emphasized in the United States also today that the United States has expressed 'strongly and clearly'--through its president--its admiration for Tito's personality and its devotion to the present U.S. policy of friendship with Yugoslavia. Of course, the U.S. public knows that this is not the first time that an American President has shown a lack of 'feeling for the significance of the moment' that is expected in Europe. For example, Lyndon Johnson did not attend Winston Churchill's funeral and even Secretary of State Dean Rusk failed to appear at the funeral. On the other hand, Nixon flew to the funeral of De Gaulle with whom the United States had had more than a few problems. The conviction is expressed that the presence of Vice President Mondale, who had already visited Belgrade once before and made an important step in strengthening the interstate relations based on equality, has confirmed the true feelings of the Americans."

PRESS REPORTS FOREIGN LEADERS' MEETINGS, STATEMENTS ON TITO

Djuranovic Meets Nordli, Suarez

AU131138 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 9 May 80 p 10

[Text] Belgrade, 8 May, TANJUG--Yesterday Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, met with Odvar Nordli, prime minister of Norway. On that occasion Prime Minister Nordli conveyed to the president of the Federal Executive Council, on behalf of the Norwegian Government and people, expressions of deepest condolence and sympathy in connection with President Tito's death. Mutual readiness to further strengthen and expand the traditional friendly relations and comprehensive bilateral cooperation, including cooperation in the field of international affairs, was expressed during the talks.

Yesterday Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, also met with Adolfo Suarez, prime minister of Spain. Prime Minister Suarez conveyed to him the deep condolences of the king, the Government and the people of Spain in connection with President Tito's death. He also conveyed a sincere admiration for everything that President Tito achieved. Questions of interest for the further expansion of friendly cooperation between the SFRY and Spain in the fields of bilateral and international relations were discussed during the talk.

## Brandt Meets Doronjski, Dolanc

AU131152 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 9 May 80 p 14

[Text] Willy Brandt, SPD chairman, visited Stevan Doronjski, chairman of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, conveying to him, on behalf of members of his party and on his own behalf, expressions of deep condolence on the death of LCY President Josip Broz Tito. A readiness of the two parties to deepen their already well developed relations and cooperation was expressed during a friendly talk.

Today Willy Brandt also met with Stane Dolanc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. On that occasion views were exchanged on currently important international questions.

## Mikulic, Meeting With Marchais

AU131535 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 10 May 80 p 11

[Text] Belgrade, 9 May, TANJUG--Today Branko Mikulic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Georges Marchais, general secretary of the PCF Central Committee, had a friendly meeting during a part of which they were joined by Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Maxime Gremetz, member of the Politburo and the Secretariat of the PCF Central Committee; and (Felix Danet), member of the PCF Central Committee, participated in the talks.

Speaking about the sorrow among the communists, the workers class and all people of France because of Comrade Tito's death, Georges Marchais stressed that the funeral was impressive and dignified.

During the meeting views were exchanged on certain international questions and especially on relations between workers and communist parties on the basis of their complete equality and their responsibilities before their own workers classes and peoples. Cooperation between the LCY and the PCF was discussed and in this connection mutual desire and readiness for its further successful development were emphasized.

## Japanese Party Chairman's Condolences

AU130659 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 7 May 80 p 12

[Text of condolence telegram from Kenji Miyamoto, chairman of the Presidium of Central Committee of the Communist Party of Japan, to the LCY Central Committee Presidium on President Tito's death]

[Text] "Having been informed that SFRY and LCY President Josip Broz Tito has died, I express my sincere condolences to you and the Yugoslav people. I remember Comrade Tito as I met him at Tara 2 years ago as well as I remember his energetic activity afterwards. I wish that you will continue the work of the unwavering revolutionary and continue to progress for the benefit of the great cause of world peace, respect for the sovereignty of peoples and the building of socialism in Yugoslavia."

Al-Qadhdhafi's Statement

AU131511 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 7 May 80 p 10

[TANJUG report on statement by Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, on President Tito's Death]

[Text] "The death of the Yugoslav president constitutes a great loss to world peace, nonalignment and the world as a whole," Libyan leader Colonel al-Qadhdhafi stated immediately after the national radio and television broadcast the tragic news from Luubljana. "The departure of a giant like Tito imposes a great obligation on the leaders of the nonaligned world in their responsibility for peace in the world."

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi in his statement on radio and television called on all the nonaligned countries to double their efforts for the purpose of realizing the aims for which the movement was founded. In this way they will best repay the debt to its founders: Tito, Nassir, Nehru and Sukarno.

AMBASSADORS EXPRESS CONDOLENCES UPON PRESENTING CREDENTIALS

DPRK Ambassador

LD132012 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1804 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Belgrade, May 13 (TANJUG)--It is the wish of the Korean people that Yugoslavia may convert its sorrow over President Tito into force for the realization on still greater successes in the construction of socialism on the basis of self-management, pointed out the newly-appointed ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic Korea, Zu Chang-sun. Today, presenting his credentials to President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Lazar Kolisevski, Chang expressed deep gratitude for Yugoslavia's consistent support to DPR Korea's peaceful efforts for the reunification of Korea. He added that his country will continue to strive for the lofty ideals of the movement of nonalignment.

President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia pointed out the successful cooperation between Yugoslavia and DPR Korea at the international level and, especially, within the movement of nonalignment. He also said that the two countries consistently strive for further development of the authentic principles of the policy of nonalignment.

Kolisevski said that the latest positive initiatives for re-unification of Korea represent an acceptable basis for continuation of the dialogue and contribution to the stabilization of the situation in the region and beyond.

Kolisevski concluded by saying that Yugoslavia highly appreciates DPR Korea's solidarity and condolences on President Tito's death which President Kim Il-song confirmed personally coming to attend President Tito's funeral.

Malian Ambassador

LD132020 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1750 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Belgrade, May 13 (TANJUG)--Mali and Yugoslavia belong among the founding countries of the movement of nonalignment and their cooperation has substantially contributed to the successes of the past nonaligned summits, especially the sixth summit in Havana, pointed out Ambassador of the Republic of Mali to Yugoslavia Moussa Coulibaly today, presenting his credentials to President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Lazar Kolisevski.

Ambassador Coulibaly recalled President Traore's last year's visit to Yugoslavia and said that it had produced very significant results for further development and strengthening of friendly relations between the two countries.

Ambassador Coulibaly conveyed President Traore's sincere greetings and best wishes to Lazar Kolisevski and the Yugoslav peoples.

President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Kolisevski thanked for the solidarity and condolences expressed by the friendly Republic of Mali which were particularly manifested by president Traore's presence at President Tito's funeral. Kolisevski recalled that Tito was the first foreign statesman to visit the Republic of Mali after it became an independent state.

Kolisevski expressed the confidence that the two countries will continue to expand their relations and cooperation.

NAVAL COMMAND MAKES STATEMENT ON TITO'S FUNERAL DAY

AU131710 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 9 May 80 p 14

[Text] Belgrade, 8 May, TANJUG--The daily report of the Naval District Command and the Committee of the LCY Organization for the Naval District to the Federal Secretariat for National Defense and the Committee of the LCY organization for the Yugoslav People's Army for 8 May 1980 reads:

Allow us today, on this sad day of the funeral of our beloved supreme commander, Comrade Tito, to make the following report instead of our customary daily report:
Never has the moral-political situation in the commands, units and institutions of the naval district been stronger than today;
Never have more communists stood on the ramparts of our country's blue borders than last night and today;
Never has a stronger unity of ideas and actions characterized our leadership and command operations;
Never have we been more alert than in these hours of sorrow;
Never have we more strongly felt the magnitude of the achievements of our revolution;
Never have we been more proud of belonging to this country, to these peoples and nationalities, to this party and army;
Never has the world been closer to us;
Never have we been sadder;
Never have we been more resolute.
Today Tito is abroad every ship, in every company and at every battery, at every radar station, at every sentry post, in the heart of every member of our units.
Today we make our pledge to Tito.
As of today Tito always will be here.
[Signed] Capt Petar Simic, assistant commander for political work of the Naval District; V. Adm Miodrag Radosavljevic, president of the Committee of the LCY Organization for the Naval District.

IRANIAN ECONOMIC DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR VISIT

LD131656 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1547 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Novi Sad--An economic delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran, headed by Dr Daryush Fatehi, deputy minister of agriculture, arrived in Vojvodina today at the invitation of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina on a visit due to last several days.

The visitors from Iran were received by Petar Ilic, member of the Executive Council and provincial secretary for agriculture, food industry and forestry. [title as received] The conversation dwelt on food production results in our country and on possibilities for expanding cooperation between Vojvodina and Iran.

KOLISEVSKI GREETS PRESIDENT KARAMANLIS ON APPOINTMENT

LD061922 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1800 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] Belgrade, May 6, (TANJUG)--President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Lazar Kolisevski has sent a telegram to Konstandinos Karamanlis congratulating him on his election as president of the Republic of Greece. Together with best wishes for success at this high post and for further progress of the people of neighbouring and friendly Greece, Kolisevski expresses the deep conviction that good-neighbourly relations and comprehensive cooperation between the two countries will continue to develop successfully in their mutual interest and to the benefit of peace, security and understanding in Europe.

DELO JOURNALIST REPORTS SOVIET WORRY ABOUT CASUALTIES

AU122102 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 30 Apr 80 p 26

[Vlado Jarc article: "The Soviet Union After 'Afghanistan': A Test of Firm Nerves and Policy"]

[Excerpt] Can one feel in the internal life of the Soviet Union at least an echo of what is whipping up the waves of the international political ocean after the Afghanistan events?

In addition to daily worries about fruit and vegetables and about potatoes, which are or are not available, there are others: Are their any casualties in Afghanistan? This of course is of greatest interest to those who have some relative serving in the army. Since the newspapers carry no reports on any fighting in Afghanistan, the rumors are perhaps even more "informed" to the effect that there is no need to worry since "only volunteers" are sent there, that "each of them will get a car," and they range up to the question, to which everybody somehow knows the answer: Why do some socialist countries have a higher standard of living although they have a lower national income? The answer os obvious: The Soviet Union has to bear the lion's share of the armaments of the socialist camp. Sometimes somebody in a "line" nevertheless loses his temper and he curses the friends to whom food has to be sent. The television has shown Soviet soldiers in Afghanistan unloading food for Kabul's people. The scene was not properly understood by some.

Many conversations thus turn on the most simple and everyday matters. The innovation of the present political life in the Soviet Union is that matters are now discussed publicly which were not even mentioned in the past. Grain has been imported from America for years, and now it has been publicly admitted. The Soviet citizen now knows about some unpleasant matters which he used to hear about only from foreign radio stations. These have not been jammed for a few years.

The Soviet public has been finally told that U.S. President Jimmy Carter, in his general cold war direction, has gone so far that he also has tackled trade with the Soviet Union. The first announcement on this was made by Leonid Brezhnev himself in his interview in PRAVDA, on 12 January, when he said that Jimmy Carter's administration claims the right to "punish" and to "reward" sovereign states and that it cancels contracts.

BORBA COMMENTS ON EUROPEAN COMMUNIST GATHERING IN PARIS

AU131525 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 4 May 80 p 7

[Vlado Teslic commentary: "Appeal for Peace and Disarmament"]

[Text] There has never been any doubt that the communists are champions of peace and that they desire and seek disarmament, cooperation and friendship among peoples. There is also no doubt that the communists and all people of other political views face the tasks of struggling for the removal of all nuclear missile systems in Europe, for the speediest ratification of the SALT II agreement and the continuation of negotiations on the further reduction of strategic armaments, for progress in the Vienna negotiations, for the holding of the CSCE conference in Madrid and for the realization of the decisions of the special UN session on disarmament.

It certainly serves the interest of mankind that the resources freed by various disarmament measures be directed toward development, as proposed by the nonaligned countries.

The appeal of a number of European communist parties which met at the beginning of the week in Paris in other words proclaimed the well-known positions which are shared by all the peoples of Europe and all the peace-loving and democratic forces. It proceeds from the premise that peace is one of the basic rights of man and that it is a common property of all people.

The appeal is directed to socialist, social democrats, Christians and well-meaning men and women in every country and in Europe as a whole. Time will show to what extent this appeal will meet with the response of those to whom it is directed and how much it will stimulate and expand broad action by the people. It likewise remains a matter of assessment as to what extent the new nuclear arms arsenals piled up in our densely populated continent are the only cause of the war atmosphere, the endangering of detente and the resumption of the cold war. How proper is it to request only the withdrawal of the NATO decision on the production and installation of new American missiles at a time when a great part of the European public is also disturbed because of the new system of missiles on the other side? Can it be simply said that "the struggle for disarmament at this moment is the most important question" (it undoubtedly is one of the most important ones) without mentioning other, equally important questions which disturb all people of good will? Let us mention, among other things, the policy from the positions of force and the expansion of the zones of influence of the big powers, the policy of military enterventions and interference in the internal affairs of other countries.

Our world is too complex, possessing deep and multiple contradictions, for a joint action of all the nations and people of Europe (and beyond Europe) to be able to proceed from any simplification of the political forces of peace and war. If one speaks about peace and disarmament, then, for instance, one cannot so facilely pass over the role of the nonaligned (as well as the neutral) countries whose nonbloc direction and their struggle for independence and autonomy or for a new order essentially influence overall international life, including the question of peace in the world. The nonaligned countries not only were the initiators of the UN conference on disarmament but also are still the only protagonist of the struggle for a peaceful solving of crises and disputed problems. They are the protagonists of the struggle for a new world economic order and for a greater equality in international life in general.

It is difficult to say much about the conference itself, for it was, after all, closed and the hosts were alloted the task of explaining it in light of the absent parties and their positions and in light of the view of the conference on the international situation. In fact, nothing happened which in any way changed our well-known approach to the subject of this gathering and the manner in which it was convened.

DJURANOVIC CONGRATULATES HERLJEVIC ON SECURITY DAY

LD132154 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1530 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Belgrade--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council and his associates talked about topical issues of implementing social self-protection.

It was noted that the state of security in our country is very favorable. Unfortunately, we are observing this Security Day in an unusual way. The death of Comrade Tito, the ideological creator and founder of the security service, has deeply shocked all working people and citizens of our socialist self-managing, independent and nonaligned community. But at the same time it requires all of us to further develop Tito's and our common work creatively, consistently and responsibly.

In response to the congratulations extended by the president of the Federal Executive Council, Federal Secretary Franjo Herljevic stressed that members of the security organs and services will continue to invest maximum efforts in order to carry out the tasks given to them by the LCY and by our self-managing socialist community.

Dr Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Tajko Bobot, secretary of the Committee of the League of Communists of Federal Organs and Organizations, also visited Federal Secretary Franjo Herljevic today and congratulated him on Security Day.